The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1896. XXXV—NO. 24

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B G B

Autumn Dress Woolens.

They've been coming in, case after case, since the first of the month, but we said nothing about them; did not put any on sale till we had accumulated a comprehensive line—now we invite you to inspect a collection that will exemplify one of the reasons for this store's success—large assortments of choice goods less priced.

We were at considerable pains, covering a period of several months, getting together these wondrous things—exquisite weaves, rich color effects—magnificent *ensemble*—but the end justified the effort—you'll be pleased with them—you'll be glad, in your own interest, to send this store your order—we will be repaid and you will profit thereby.

First thing to do is to send for samples—add some slight hint as to your preference, if you like.

The time to get choice things is now.

Have we your name and address on our catalogue list? New one will be ready in a few weeks.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A Superbly Appointed Train.

Undoubtedly the handsomest train between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Superiors and Duluth is the "North Western Limited," which leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily via the North Western Line (Chicago & North Western Ry). Its equipment, which is entirely new throughout, and embraces compartment sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library cars, standard sleeping cars, dining and ladies' coaches, has every luxury which imagination can conceive or mind invent for the comfort and convenience of passengers. All agents sell tickets via the Chicago & North Western Ry. For full information apply to agents of connecting line, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition.

A TOUR THROUGH OHIO

Bryan Spoke at Springfield and Other Points Today.

LARGE MEETING AT COLUMBUS.

The Democratic Candidate Spoke From Four Sides of a Platform to Fully Thirty Thousand People—Will Speak at Toledo Tonight.

KENTON, O., Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan arrived at Springfield from Columbus at 8:45 this morning. Mr. Bryan made an address and at 11 o'clock left for this place, making speeches at Urbana and Bellefontaine enroute. The party remained here an hour and a half, the candidate speaking to a big crowd, and then left for Toledo at 2 o'clock by way of Findlay and Bowling Green. The train will reach Toledo at 3:30, where Mr. Bryan will speak tonight.

Mr. Bryan's meeting at Columbus was a bigger demonstration, in comparisonto the sizes of the two places, than the one at Cleveland. He spoke from a platform facing the eastern front of the capitol building.

About the four sides were swarming men, women and children, a large part of the city's population, reinforced by visitors to the state fair now in progress. There were fully 30,000 in the crowd.

On account of the size of his audience Mr. Bryan adopted a novel method of speaking, talking to sections of the crowd alternately from each of the four sides of the platform, even then not more than a tenth of the people could hear him. He was introduced by Hon. Allen W. Thurman, son of the "Old Roman," who has been fighting for free silver in Ohio for several years, and after the candidate's speech the Democratic nominee for congress in the Columbus district, Hon. J. Lentz, addressed the remains of the crowd.

As Mr. Bryan practically made four speeches, speaking to one side at a time, we give as near as we can the four speeches as a whole. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—This is the largest audience to which I ever tried to speak. I have had occasion to talk where the audience filled the house, but I never had occasion to talk where the audience filled all outdoors. If you all vote as you are now shouting I don't see how there can be any question about the triumph of free silver in the state of Ohio.

I desire to impress upon you the fact that the enemy we are fighting in this campaign is an enemy which has never gone into an open battle. The advocates of the gold standard have never dared to submit the gold standard to the arbitrament of a ballot. Every step that has been taken has been taken by stealth and without the approval of the American people. When silver was demonetized in 1873 the people had not discussed it and persons who were members of congress and who voted upon the measure testified that they did not understand that the bill demonetized silver. When the crime was discovered and the American people attempted to restore silver to its ancient place by the side of gold, the opponents of free silver forced the Bland act upon congress as a compromise, and as soon as the Bland act went into force the enemies of free silver proceeded to repeal the Bland act and left nothing in its place. But the silver sentiment grew until 1890, and in that year the opponents of free comare, being afraid of the passage of a free coinage bill, secured another compromise, which was known as the Sherman law.

In the support of that measure Senator Sherman made a speech, and in the course of that speech he went on to say that we required more than $42,000,000 new money every year to keep pace with the population and industries, and he advocated that measure on the ground that it gave to the people more money, and yet in his Recollections, published only a few months ago, you will find that Senator Sherman there says that he was in favor of the Sherman law simply to prevent free coinage and that he was willing to vote for its repeal the day after it was enacted if he could prevent the substitution of free coinage. There you will find the chief—the chief supporter of the gold standard policy in the United States, supporting a bill because it gave money to the American people and then declaring that he would have voted for the repeal of it the very next day. [Applause.]

They secured the repeal of the Sherman law and they pretended that when they got that out of the way that they would restore silver to its former place. There were some who said that the trend of the Sherman law was to that end and that we had to clear away the rubbish before we could build up a good system; and there were others who said that if we stood by free silver we would drive Europe to bimetallism. But those who made this arrangement have proven that they were not sincere and that their purpose was to deceive the American people. [Applause.] In this campaign every party, in its platform so far, has declared that the principle of bimetallism is better than a gold standard; and yet in spite of these declarations you know that there is a body of people in the United States, who under cover of friendliness to bimetallism, are seeking to fasten a gold standard upon the American people.

Let us suppose that you had free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. Then what? Why, any person in the world owning silver bullion could bring that bullion to our mints and have it converted into full legal tender silver dollars, just like the ones that you use today. Now, how could you be injured? Suppose some man made up his mind to injure the American people under free coinage. How would he do it? Why, he would take his silver to our mint. Suppose a thousand dollars of it, and have it coined into dollars; then he would take these dollars out to hurt the American people with them, and how would he do it? He would take that money home and he would be required to pay the freight on it, and he would lose the cost of coinage and lose the freight both ways and we could stand it longer than he could.

Ah, you say that he would trade that silver for gold and take the gold away and leave the silver. Where would he get the gold? Would he get it at the treasury of the United States? Not under bimetallism, because under bimetallism the government does not agree to swap, but under bimetallism the government converts the silver bullion into silver money and gold bullion into gold coin and makes them legal tender for all debts, public and private. But it does not agree to redeem a gold dollar in silver or a silver dollar in gold. [Applause.] So that under bimetallism this foreigner could not exchange his silver at the mint for gold unless the government was disposed to let him do it. Where would he get the gold? He would have to find somebody with the gold; he could not hurt anybody by trading silver for gold until he found somebody who had the gold, and that would let most of the people of the United States out of danger.

There is another way that he might do. He might, instead of taking the silver home, instead of giving it to us, instead of trading it to us for gold, he might trade it to us for property. Whenever we have anything to sell, we are looking for a man who has the money to trade for what we have to sell, and instead of being frightened, if he will just let us know when he is coming with his silver, to exchange for our products, we will meet him at the depot with a brass band and escort him through the town and show him where the property is that he can buy.

There was another demonstration paid the Bryan party when they left Cleveland for Columbus. About the hotel and depot large crowds had gathered in order to catch a parting glance of the nominee. The Columbus reception committee arrived in this city and took charge of the party. A special car had been provided and it was decorated inside and out with bunting. The train was delayed an hour, mainly on account of the crowds, which had gathered around the car and insisted on shaking hands with Mr. Bryan.

Detective C. H. Kettles of Cleveland was in charge of the train and acted as Mr. Bryan's bodyguard. At every village through which the train passed, hundreds were gathered at the depot in order to catch a glance of the nominee as he passed through. There were but a few stops made and at these places Mr. Bryan shook hands with those assembled. He spoke a few words to the crowd at Grafton, Crestline, Shelby and Delaware and at each of these places was cheered and applauded. He arrived in Columbus nearly an hour late.

COAL INDUSTRY THREATENED.

A Chinese Article of Fine Quality Invades the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—China has thrown the gauntlet to the big coal miners of the United States. The American bark Colorado, which has just arrived in port, brought a mixed sample cargo of anthracite and manufactured coal, mined and made in the Tonquin district. It was consigned to a coal dealing firm of this city, which promises to push the Chinese fuel on the coast market at prices greatly below those which Pennsylvania and Welsh coals of the same character are now bringing. Examining experts have pronounced the Tonquin coal beds almost inexhaustible. The Chinese article is in the market to stay, it is said, at least as long as the present tariff conditions exist.

Tonquin, since the Tonquin war, has been under the control of the French, and it is French capital that is now developing the mines, but the land is still populated by Chinese as before, and it is the cheap Chinese labor that is employed in the mines; hence the extremely low cost of production, which enables the French owners of the Tonquin mines to undersell the coal producers of other countries where labor is better paid. The coal from the Orient is said to be of the finest quality, fully equal to the best Pennsylvania or Welsh coal.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

The Subject of Missions Consumed Much Time of the Delegates.

DAMASCUS, O., Sept. 2.—At the Friends' yearly meeting a children's meeting was addressed by Miss Carrie Bates, missionary in India under the Christian alliance, and Dr. Lucy A. Gayner, medical missionary in the Friends' mission at Nanking, China.

At the regular session the needs of the educational institutions of the church were presented in stirring addresses by E. M. Day and W. O. Beale, principals from Damascus academy and Raisin Valley seminary, respectively. A subscription was raised to aid in making the primary departments in these schools free. Reports were received from the Woman's Foreign Missionary society having control of the missions in China and India.

The society has thoroughly organized the yearly meeting into auxiliaries, and the plan of systematic giving has been generally adopted. In the support of three lady missionaries in India and four in China about $5,000 is annually expended. Full written reports from these ladies were read at this meeting, and in addition a verbal report of the work in China was given by Dr. Gaynor. A subscription of $1,500 was taken.

Prominent Young Man Suicided.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—Alexander R. McIntyre, 20 years old, son of D. C. McIntyre, general manager of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation company, has committed suicide. The weapon used was a shotgun. The act was committed in a room over the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation company's offices at the foot of Superior street. The motive for the deed is not known.

HAPPENED IN THIS STATE.

Joseph Cimarella was shot and killed by an unknown assassin at Ashtabula.

Republicans of the Fourth district nominated for congress Rev. J. P. McLean of Darke county.

John Konelturi fell at Ashtabula piercing his head on a sharp piece of iron and died in three minutes.

Emma Perdue, living near Gallipolis, was burned to death by her dress catching fire while she was stirring peach butter.

The court has set aside the assignment of the Brilliant Iron company and appointed Henry M. Priest of Steubenville, receiver.

The heirs of Margaret Francis, an aged lady, who died in 1895 at Mt. Pleasant, have begun proceedings in court at Steubenville to contest her will. She left legacies to the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church, the Piney Fork U. P. church and the board of home missions of the U. P. church.

None of the Inmates Hurt.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 2.—Fire has destroyed the main building of the state feebleminded institute. None of the inmates were hurt. Loss, $45,000.

BRAGG AND BUCKNER.

Probable Nominees of the Gold Democrats.

THEIR CONVENTION OPENED TODAY

It Was Called to Order by Senator Palmer—Flower Made Temporary Chairman—Florida Delegation Trying to Boom Cleveland For First Place.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, chairman of the provisional committee appointed at Chicago five weeks ago, called the convention of gold Democrats to order at noon today in Tomlinson hall. Over 800 delegates are present, representing 41 or 42 states and territories.

The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. John White, the Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis. Ex-Governor Flower, the temporary chairman, delivered the opening speech. After the announcement of the committee selections there was a recess to give the committee on credentials and permanent organization time to meet and report. There is only one contest—from Connecticut—where there are opposing delegations. But the settlement of this contest case, it is thought, can be easily reached, and Senator Caffrey of Louisiana has already been decided on for permanent chairman. After Senator Caffrey has been installed the convention will adjourn until Thursday, when the platform will be adopted and the candidates named. A sine die adjournment is expected tomorrow evening.

The suggestion of Watterson for president, which has seemed to be in high favor, seems to have gained no ground. The Kentucky delegation is pledged to Buckner for vice president, and the sentiment seems to be drifting back to the original ticket suggested at the Chicago—Bragg and Buckner.

The Florida delegation has shaken hands across the continent with faroff Washington in the person of Hugh Wallace, who launched the Cleveland boom, but the president's friends in the intervening states set their faces strongly against all such suggestions. Other names put forward are Secretary J. Sterling Morton, Secretary Carlisle, General John C. Black of Illinois, Senator Vilas, Senator Palmer, ex-Congressman Outhwaite and there is still some talk of Senator Gray of Deleware.

Despite his firm refusal, General Tracy of New York, Senator Gray, Controller Echols and some others cling to the suggestion of Vilas, but the Wisconsin senator insists that the Badger state is for Bragg and that he does not desire the honor. The Illinois delegates say that the nomination of General Black would interfere with their local canvass, as they have nominated General Black for governor. David Lawler of Minnesota is for Secretary Carlisle. The Kentuckian's name is received with favor, but there is an undercurrent of opinion that the nomination of anyone connected with the administration would be unwise. The eastern delegates, as a rule, are taking no hand in the selection of the candidates. They say they are willing to let the prevailing sentiment in the central, middle, western and border states, where the main battleground is, govern in this matter.

Aside from the general question as to how far the platform should go beyond a renunciation of the Chicago platform and a strong financial declaration a contest is likely to be precipitated over the question of incorporating in it an endorsement of the principle of an income tax and a declaration in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks coupled with the establishment of a new federal banking system. There has been considerable discussion also as to the form of the financial declaration, the divergence of opinion being as to whether the plank should declare for the gold standard with or without a declaration for the bimetallic standard by international agreement. The money planks of most of the gold Democratic conventions are being examined closely with a view to reaching a concensus of opinion. The demand for a single declaration for the maintenance of the gold standard comes principally from the east, but has strong supporters like Senator Vilas in the west.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Republican State Ticket Won by 30,000 Majority.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 2—Josiah Grout for governor and the Republican state ticket are probably elected by 30,000 majority, the largest ever given a governor in this state.

H. Henry Powers and William M. Grout for congress are elected as are majorities in the state senate and house.

Practically the full Republican vote was cast. On the other hand the lack of organization in the Democratic ranks was very apparent.

Many Democrats who do not endorse the platform of the Chicago convention remained away from the polls while the more dissatisfied ones voted for the Republican ticket.

The Populist and Prohibition vote was practically the same as four years ago.

Era of the Maccabees.

The "era of the Maccabees" began B. C. 166, when Judas Maccabæus assumed the leadership of the Jews, who had determined to throw off the yoke of Antiochus Epiphanes. The revolt was successful, and the Asmonean kings ruled Judæa until its conquest by the Romans. The Jews styled the Maccabees' era the "era of kings."

Secretary Smith Retires.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — Secretary Hoke Smith has closed his administration of the affairs of the interior department and retired from the cabinet. When ex-Governor Francis will arrive from Missouri and take the oath of office is not yet definitely known, though it will be before the end of the week.

TO GET WEYLER'S REWARD.

A Spaniard Tries to Betry Americans Into His Hand.

KEY WEST, Sept. 2.—A plot to betray a number of young men into the hands of the Spaniards has been exposed here and as a result Jose Aranjo fled from the city in an open boat to escape being lynched.

Aranjo arrived here ten days ago from Havana. He claimed to be in sympathy with the insurgents, and said he had left Havana to escape arrest as a suspect. Aranjo spent money freely and soon became popular with the young men of Key West.

Some days ago he proposed to charter the schooner Nonpareil and take about 50 young men on a pleasure trip of several days duration. The young men of Key West, Americans as well as Cubans, were charmed by the suggestion and the party was soon made up.

However, Ramon Portillo, a prominent Cuban, received a letter from Havana containing the information that Aranjo was a Spanish emissary and had been sent to Key West to betray a number of young men into the hands of Weyler.

The letter stated that Aranjo's proposed pleasure trip was simply a scheme to get the young men into Cuban waters, when they would be betrayed as filibusters.

The commanders of two warships were parties to the plot and they proposed to share with Aranjo the large reward offered by Weyler for the capture of a filibustering vessel.

Shakespeare Knew the Dollar.

It is not generally known that the word "dollar" appears in Shakespeare's works, being used in "Measure For Measure," written in 1603, in act 1, scene 2, "To $3,000 a year;" in "Macbeth," written in 1606, act 1, scene 2, where burial is refused to Sweno's men until "$10,000 to our general use have been paid."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shot Down In the Street.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 2.—James Henry has been shot and instantly killed by Gaylord Yancy, on Capital street, in the heart of the city. Yancy accused Henry of having struck a woman relative of his.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Worse.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, although seeming to mend slowly, is in a precarious condition. His physicians ordered that he should not be removed from Newport.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At New York—

									R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	3
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	6	7	2

Batteries—Wilson and Seymour; Zimmer and Cuppy. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell. Attendance, 3,900.

Second game—

									R	H	E
New York	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	*	3	11	3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	11	1

Batteries—Warner and Sullivan; Zimmer and Wallace. Umpires—Campbell and Henderson.

At Baltimore—

									R	H	E
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	*	7	12	1
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	6	10	2

Batteries—Robinson and Hoffer; Sugden and Hughey Umpire—Lally. Attendance, 1,500.

At Philadelphia—

									R	H	E
Phila	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	3	9	13	3
Cincinnati	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	14	0

Batteries—Boyle and Orth; Vaughn and Dwyer. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 4,300.

At Washington—

									R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	11	2
Chicago	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	1

Batteries—McGuire, Norton and King; Donohue and Briggs. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 4,000.

Second game—

									R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	3
Chicago	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	7	9	2

Batteries—Farrell and McJames; Donohue and Griffith. Umpire—Sheridan.

At Boston—

									R	H	E
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	*	10	11	4
Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	5	8	5

Batteries—Ganzel and Stivetts; Dexter and Hill Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 3,500.

Second game—

									R	H	E
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	8	2
Louisville	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	7	12	4

Batteries—Ganzel, Yerrick and Sullivan; Miller and Cunningham. Umpire—Hurst.

At Brooklyn—

									R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	*	8	10	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Grim and Harper; Murphy and Hart. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 2,500.

Second game—

									R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	8	12	2

Batteries—Farrell, Kennedy and Stein; McFarland and Breitenstein. Umpire—Emslie

Standing of the Clubs.

	W	L	Pc		W	L	Pc
Baltimore	75	34	.688	Phila	54	57	.486
Cincinnati	69	41	.627	Brooklyn	53	57	.482
Cleveland	66	43	.606	New York	53	60	.469
Chicago	65	49	.570	Wash	44	65	.404
Boston	60	50	.545	St. Louis	35	75	.318
Pittsburg	59	50	.541	Louisville	28	80	.258

Games Scheduled Today.

Cleveland at Brooklyn; Chicago at Baltimore; Pittsburg at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Boston; Cincinnati at New York and Louisville at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Saginaw—Saginaw, 1 run, 6 hits, 3 errors; Youngstown, 3 runs, 8 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Cogswell and Fuller; Brodie and Zinram.

At Jackson—Jackson, 8 runs, 15 hits, 4 errors; New Castle, 11 runs, 17 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Fisher, Miller and Fear; Hewitt, Brown and Donovan.

At Toledo—Toledo, 1 run, 7 hits, 3 errors; Washington, 6 runs, 13 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur; McIlvaine and Cargo.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 8 runs, 12 hits, 2 errors; Wheeling, 7 runs, 12 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Carrick and Creiger; Kane and Shaw.

At Fort Waye—Second game—Fort Wayne, 5 runs, 7 hits, 1 error; Wheeling, 3 runs, 5 hits, 9 errors. Batteries—Swaim and Creiger; Campbell and Shaw.

Interstate Games Scheduled Today.

Washington at Toledo; Wheeling at Fort Wayne. Youngstown at Saginaw and New Castle at Jackson.

Interstate League Standing.

	W	L	Pc		W	L	Pc
Young'to'n	26	10	.722	New Castle	18	18	.500
Toledo	26	12	.684	Jackson	14	24	.368
Ft. Wayne	19	16	.543	Wash'ton	13	23	.361
Wheeling	19	19	.500	Saginaw	12	25	.324

SPOKE TO EDITORS.

West Virginans Visited Major McKinley at Canton.

VAST RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

Of the Mountain State Pointed Out and Their Development Declared to Depend on the Success of Republican Principles—Points of the Speech.

CANTON, O., Sept. 2.—The mountaineer editors of West Virginia have good healthy lungs. When the party of 86 called on Major McKinley several hundred people joined in the gathering. The delegation applauded nearly every sentence Major McKinley spoke. The presentation of the Republican Press association of West Virginia, by Mr. P. W. Morris was witty and entertaining. Mr. McKinley in his reply said:

It affords me sincere pleasure to give you welcome to my state, my city and my home. From no quarter could visitors be more welcome, nor from any body of men than the representatives of the Republican press of West Virginia, from a state in which I am intensely interested as a citizen and a Republican, and because I believe that upon the success of Republican principles her advancement and welfare largely depends. [Applause.]

The cause in which you are engaged this year is one commanding both conscience and interest. The Republican cause was never more just and righteous than this year and the triumph of its principles was never more essential to the general welfare of the American people than now. We have had great political contests in the past, but I doubt if any was ever waged which involved higher interests to the people, and to the country at large than those presented in this campaign. [Applause and cries of "that's right."] Nothing is more vital to the standing and progress of a country than the preservation of its credit and financial honor. [Applause and cries of "that's right too."] Nothing is more indispensable to business and prosperity than that the currency of the country shall be so honest that it can cheat nobody. [Great cheering.] Nothing is of greater moment to the welfare of the country than the adoption of a policy which will give labor and capital constant employment with fair returns. [Applause and cries of "good."]

But, gentlemen, lying breneath all these and more important than all these is the preservation of law and order—the reign of domestic quiet. [Cheers.] All those are embraced in the contention which is upon us this year. In connection with these questions, as editors and publishers, you have the gravest responsibilities. You help to make public sentiment, and a right public sentiment is what is most needed at this juncture of our national affairs. Never was the press of the country more aroused to these issues than now. Never did the Republican cause have such mighty support from the newspapers of the United States, as it has today. This help is not confined to the Republican press alone, but includes many of the greatest newspapers which have hitherto advocated the Democratic cause. [Great applause.] All this is an evidence that the people appreciate that a great crisis is upon them, and that the way to avoid that crisis is for patriotic men of every section of the country to unite and act together in the common cause of country. [Great Applause.]

It is the selfish concern, therefore, that prompts me to express the hope that West Virginia may become permanently a Republican state. [Cheers and cries of "It will go Republican this fall all right,") and that what she gained so gloriously in 1894 will not be lost in 1896. [Great applause.] The Republican party aims higher than that—it is not merely the success of individuals or party, but the good of the country it seeks; and it is in that spirit, animated only by patriotic sentiment, that I wish always to constantly speak and act. [Applause.] There is, in my judgment, no state whose prosperity is linked more closely to Republican policies than West Virginia. You have extensive river commerce, both on the Ohio and the Kanawha; and this is never so prosperous and active as when your great steel and iron interests, your mines, your mills, your factories are busily employed. [Cries of "that's right."]

Your railroads, reaching now more than 2,000 miles, with their employes, are all better off when every field of industry is employed. Every railroad employe, from trackman to manager, appreciates this as he never appreciated it before.

Then have you considered that perhaps no other equal territory, no other 25,000 square miles of the United States, might or should contain so many interests whose development, growth and progress are so dependent upon the maintenance of our great Republican doctrine of protection. [Great applause.]

Major McKinley then enumerated the great resources and industries of West Virginia. Then he said:

How much the several industries have suffered in the last three years, you know better than I can tell you. How much the woolgrowers have lost, those who have sheep and raise wool, know accurately. They know what the experience of the last three years has cost this state.

Under the beneficent operations of Republican industrial policies, your state has in a brief period practically doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth and if you continue to advance in the next 20 years, as you advanced from 1870 to 1890, you can only hope to do it under a system which encourages home industry and gives steady employment to willing hands at remunerative wages. [Tremendous cheering and cries of: "Hurrah for McKinley."]

Restore the principle in our legislation which gave us prosperity. [Cries of "that's right."] Keep the credit of the government untarnished above all else. [Applause.] Keep the currency up to the highest standard of civilized nations. [Renewed applause.] No nations of the world must have better money than we have, and no nation of the world has better money than we have. [Great cheering.] And it is no reflection, either upon our honor or independence, that we refuse to adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico. [Renewed cheering.] Let us have neither free trade nor free silver. [Cries of "we won't."]

Work and wages have been cut in two and we spurn the same experiment on the money in which they are paid. [Loud applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."] We want the same money in the future that we have had since Jan. 1, 1879, and that we intend to have. [Cries of "that's right."] We want honest dollars. Our great need now is a chance to earn these honest dollars by honest work at home and let us do our work in the United States, and then there will not be an idle man beneath our flag. [Continued applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SOLDIERS ONCE MORE.

Veterans Will Fall Into Line at St. Paul.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Important Questions That Will Probably Arise.

A NEW CHIEF TO BE CHOSEN.

Sailors Will Push Admiral Meade For the Place—Other Men Who Have Been Mentioned—Sons of Veterans May Be Admitted to G. A. R. Councils—How St. Paul Will Entertain Her Guests—Programme of the Week's Proceedings.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28.—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which convenes in this city next week, is the thirtieth general assembly of the order, counting from the Indianapolis gathering of 1867. This is the first time St. Paul has been honored by the great veterans' reunion. Many cities are casting eyes toward 1900, the closing year of the century, hoping to get the prize. At present Philadelphia feels quite sure of winning. The second encampment met in Philadelphia, and it was without doubt the most important gathering in the history of the order. There the order was made a national one and the system which controls and regulates it today was adopted at that time. Baltimore expects the encampment in 1897, and Buffalo is also in the field with a strong claim.

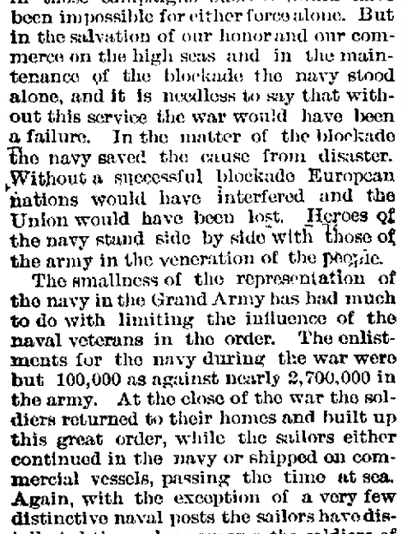
Next to the selection of a commander in chief for the ensuing year the most exciting question before the encampment will doubtless be the admissions of the Sons of Veterans to the councils of the Grand Army. A proposition to that effect was brought before the encampment of the department of New York at Utica last spring, but it was not debated and was shelved by commitment without instructions. The idea seems to meet with strong opposition, but its friends say that they will insist upon a hearing at St. Paul.

Campaign For the Commander In Chief.

As usual, the campaign for the commandery in chief will be an exciting one. It is but fair to the candidates and to the veterans to say that the contest is not one of personal ambition; rather it is due to a commendable spirit of local pride. The west has been honored the last two years, and at St. Paul the cast will ask for and doubtless get the honor. Still another element enters into the contest this year. A strong effort is making to place a sailor at the head of the order for the first time. While there has never been any intentional ignoring of the veterans of the navy, it will be conceded that their branch of service has not been distinctly and proportionately honored. The navy is a power in itself and not simply one arm among many in the great force of the republic. There were several crises in the civil war when the Federal navy alone saved the cause from ruin. At times the victories of the navy were won in combination with land forces, but it is equally true that great successes of the army were due to naval co-operation. The army and navy wrought together in the opening of the Mississippi, the operations at Charleston harbor, the reduction of Mobile and Fort Fisher, and in those campaigns success would have been impossible for either force alone. But in the salvation of our honor and our commerce on the high seas and in the maintenance of the blockade the navy stood alone, and it is needless to say that without this service the war would have been a failure. In the matter of the blockade the navy saved the cause from disaster. Without a successful blockade European nations would have interfered and the Union would have been lost. Heroes of the navy stand side by side with those of the army in the veneration of the people.

The smallness of the representation of the navy in the Grand Army has had much to do with limiting the influence of the naval veterans in the order. The enlistments for the navy during the war were but 100,000 as against nearly 2,700,000 in the army. At the close of the war the soldiers returned to their homes and built up this great order, while the sailors either continued in the navy or shipped on commercial vessels, passing the time at sea. Again, with the exception of a very few distinctive naval posts the sailors have distributed themselves among the soldiers of the various posts in very small proportion.

A number of independent associations of naval veterans have been in existence many years, but they have no representation in the councils of the Grand Army. Such power as they may exert comes from the individual members who are connected with Grand Army posts. For the past eight years there has been a very active body of old sailors known as the National Association of Naval Veterans. This order is made up of representatives from the



COLONEL DANIEL R. BALLOU.

several local naval associations of the country. The oldest and most prominent of these local associations are as follows: The Farragut Veteran Association of Philadelphia, the Connecticut Naval Veteran association, the Farragut Veteran Association of the Port of New York, the Farragut Association of the West, the Naval Veteran Legion of California, the Essex Association of Naval Veterans of Essex, Mass.; the Commodore Foote Naval Veteran association, the Kearsarge association, the Monitor association of Camden, N. J. Several Grand Army posts are named for heroes of the deck, as Farragut, Foote, Dahlgren and Cushing posts of New York, and of several other eastern states. The membership of these posts is largely made up of old soldiers.

In his recent general order Commander in Chief Walker of the Grand Army of the Republic appointed upon his staff President Francis B. Allen of the national commandery of Naval Veterans. Comrade Allen will preside over a campfire, or, as the sailors term it, a "dog watch" entertainment at the St. Paul encampment. The sailors will be represented in the councils of the encampment by nearly 100 of 600 delegates. The order of National Naval Veterans will attend in strong force to support the candidacy of Admiral Richard W. Meade for the office of commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. This will be the first time in the history of the order that a candidate from among the sailors, with a prospect of election, has been put forward.

Admiral Meade to Be Pushed.

Admiral Meade is the favorite choice of Lafayette post of the department of New York. He is the present commander of that well known and influential body of veterans. A recent circular sent by the post to the several departments offers the following in explanation of Admiral Meade's candidacy:

It is with no little pride that Lafayette post is able to say that in the years past it has been suggested on several occasions from comrades prominent in the order in different sections of the country that a candidate for commander in chief from her membership would be considered favorably in localities near and remote, where the name of the post had been carried by the result of some of the labor she had performed, and it is equally gratifying to record that she preferred to fulfill her mission in the grand work of the order by exemplifying her regard for the three great principles—fraternity, charity and loyalty—in modest and loyal support of all good measures, rather than seeking honor by elevating any of her members to the noble position of national leadership. But conditions now confront us which we are not at liberty to ignore.

Admiral Richard W. Meade, after a service of 45 years in the navy of the United States, presented himself immediately upon his retirement for admission to the ranks of the G. A. R., that he might close his years in the comradeship of those who had

ADMIRAL RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N.

stood with him in battle and saved the country which had been his study and regard from youth to age. No thought of office prompted him, and he, personally, seeks no position nor asks any consideration beyond that of being a comrade of the G. A. R.

His reputation is national, as was his ancestry; his integrity is irreproachable and his loyalty unimpeachable, and his career has been most upright and honorable. Amid the intricacies of international diplomacy his wisdom has been made manifest in that no embarrassment to his government ever resulted from his deeds, and whenever he was ordered to preserve his country's honor he went fearlessly, but wisely, and discharged his mission honorably and well.

With such a man at our command we now listen to the call for us to present him at St. Paul for commander in chief.

New York has the geographical position this year to ask for the honor, and all the requirements that will hold the Grand Army in the high position it claims and assumes are in the possession of Admiral Meade, who will be a fit representative of that branch of service which deserves recognition at proper intervals."

Lafayette post is comparatively a new organization, having been in existence only 15 years, while many of the leading posts date back to the sixties. During its career, however, the post has built up a membership of over 600, an unusually large number, and has gained a national reputation as an exponent of the principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty. To Lafayette belongs the credit of having started the patriotic movement which has placed the stars and stripes over every schoolhouse in the land and secured legislation in several states making it compulsory to float the flag during hours of school session. This post also introduced military instruction in the schools and established the American guard, the benefit of which has been acknowledged by many of the most progressive thinkers of the day. The attitude of the post upon the question of pensions has been conservative and judicial, meeting the approval of the best elements of the order as represented in the national encampment. Its roll of members past and present includes the late Generals Barlow, Doubleday and Newton, Generals Nelson A. Miles, Daniel Butterfield, Roy Stone, Alexander S. Webb and others, representing almost every state in the Union.

His Unique Position.

Admiral Meade's candidacy for the highest gift of the Grand Army of the Republic is being urged by the adherents to his cause almost wholly upon the ground of his unique position as the representative naval veteran of the day. The admiral is a warm admirer of Paul Jones, whom he in many ways resembles. In the navy he was familiarly called "Fighting Dick." General George G. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, was first cousin to the admiral, and their common grandfather, George Meade, served his country as the companion in arms of Lafayette. The martial record of Admiral Meade extends from 1850 to 1895, 45 years, covering some of the most stirring periods in the history of the navy. He was born in New York city, but received his appointment as midshipman from the first district of California. He was then 13 years old. After cruising three years, during which time he saw some sea fighting abroad, the young middy entered the naval academy at Annapolis, and at 18 graduated No. 5 in a class of 56. At the end of two years he was commissioned lieutenant, after serving as navigator and acting master of the old ship Cumberland. The first battle of the civil war has been credited to Meade. It was a small affair, but it showed the spirit of the man who earned fame as "Fighting Dick" Meade. Sometime in 1860, when war talk was rife, he thrashed a lieutenant of the service for uttering sentiments against the old flag. When Sumter was fired upon, he applied for active duty against the enemy on the Atlantic coast.

During the campaign on the upper Mississippi in 1862 Meade commanded the battleship Louisville, with the rank of lieutenant commander. His ship had several combats with marine guerrillas, in one of which the young commander showered the enemy's boats with canister from a bow howitzer fired by his own hands. Owing to an injury received at Island No. 10, which threatened the loss of a leg and perhaps his life, Meade was sent east to recover.

Some of the most exciting experiences of Lieutenant Meade's war career resulted from his accidental presence in New York harbor in the summer of 1863. About that time the Confederate cruiser Tacony appeared off the north Atlantic coast and engaged in depredations outside the principal forts. Her commander, Captain Charles Read, was one of the most enterprising sailors in the Confederate navy. Meade was ordered to give chase to the Tacony with the steamer United States, then lying at the navy yard, cleared of guns, stores and men. Within 12 hours after getting his orders Meade had the vessel ready for sea, with a full crew and supplies and equipments on board. Cruising northward, he overhauled 27 suspicious vessels and drove the Tacony into Portland harbor, where she was captured. Returning to New York city, Meade was placed in charge of the naval battalion during the draft riots. His district was the lower part of the city, where, with three howitzers and 250 men, he kept perfect order during the week of the highest excitement, protecting the arsenal containing 200,000 stand of arms, the banks, subtreasury and custom house.

From New York Lieutenant Meade proceeded to active service in the south Atlantic squadron, and won high honors with the steamer Marblehead. The Marblehead was sent into Florida inlet to do picket service. A force of Confederates stationed on John's island attacked the steamer, intending to capture or destroy her and clear the inlet of Federals. They had 16 guns in position behind earthworks, but were defeated after a sharp fight of one hour. Meade was wounded and lost ten men. The Marblehead was struck 30 times in the hull. In spite of his wound Meade, seeing an advantage, landed 100 men and captured two guns, besides destroying the enemy's earthworks. For this service he was complimented in fleet orders by Commodore Dahlgren, also recommended for promotion by the board of admirals and summoned to Washington to receive the thanks of the secretary of the navy and the president.

Soon after his exploit near Charleston Meade was given command of the Chicora in the west gulf squadron. There he distinguished himself by capturing or destroying eight noted blockade runners in three months. One of the prizes, the Delphina, was cut out in the face of a vastly superior force. Since the close of the war Meade has served with the navy in all quarters of the globe, receiving promotion until he reached the high rank upon which he retired in 1895. He joined the Grand Army soon after he became a citizen sailor, uniting with Lafayette post.

Other Contestants.

The principal contestants for the honor of commander in chief against Admiral Meade have been in the field several months. The department of Rhode Island presents Past Commander Daniel R. Ballou of the Twelfth Rhode Island. Comrade Ballou is a prominent lawyer and legislator, and if elected he will be the second to hold the office from the little state which he represents. General Burnside served one term as commander in chief.

New Hampshire offers a strong candidate in Comrade John C. Linehan of Concord, who has served one term in the national body as junior vice commander in chief. He has been active in work for the good of the veterans since the close of the war, notably in connection with the Gettysburg Memorial association and the New Hampshire Veterans' association, as well as the Grand Army.

The present membership of the Grand Army is 360,000. A slight falling off is noted each year, and although there are three times as many war survivors today as there are members, it is doubtful if the ranks ever increase beyond the present figures. The department of New York reports a net loss for 1895-6 of about 600 in a total roster of 37,000.

How the Week Will Be Spent.

The programme of exercises and entertainments for the week is of a varied and interesting sort. The initial official event will be the arrival of Commander in Chief Walker and his staff on Monday. A special

COLONEL JOHN C. LINEHAN.

delegation will be in attendance to escort the officials to the Hotel Ryan, the G. A. R. headquarters.

At 8 p. m. the same day a reception will be tendered the commander in chief, at which time the city will glow with a general illumination. There will also be an informal bicycle parade and a reception by the W. R. C. department of Minnesota at the state capitol from 7 to 12 p. m. The principal feature for Tuesday will be a parade of naval veterans at 10 a. m. These sturdy old sailors will make a gallant showing. On Tuesday evening there will be various receptions, reunions and campfires and a general Grand Army reception at 8 p. m. at ladies headquarters and extending along Summit avenue for half a mile, at stations prepared and decorated for the purpose.

The Grand Army parade, the great spectacular event of the week, will occur Wednesday morning. The columns will be composed of eight divisions and will be reviewed at the grand stand at Smith's park.

During the afternoon and evening a number of receptions will be held, notably one in honor of the national president of the Ladies' G. A. R., another to Daughters of Veterans and another to the national president of the Woman's Relief corps. A regatta on the Mississippi river and campfires at the auditorium and other places will also find place in the day's big programme.

Thursday will be devoted to business of the national encampment, G. A. R., at the auditorium, but before the forenoon sitting the members will witness a brilliant parade of the Minnesota national guard. While the veterans deliberate at the auditorium, their wives and families and all visiting ladies will be treated to a carriage drive to points of interest in and around the city. At night there will be more receptions and campfires.

Friday, after the close of the national encampment, a grand lake excursion will be given to the veterans in a body, and the week's entertainment will conclude with a campfire at the auditorium.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Great Men's Vocations.

"Few men," says a well known psychologist, "have ever risen to high eminence in more than one department of human activity. The men who have gained the widest and most assured renown have, as a rule, won it on one particular field." He mentions as instances of this Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Mozart, Beethoven, Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt, Richelieu, Pitt, Franklin and others. Nevertheless there have been a number of great men whose work in any one of the several departments would have secured them a place in history. A few of these may be mentioned. Cæsar, though his reputation as a commander has dwarfed his other titles to fame, was a great civil administrator and statesman, a distinguished grammarian, one of the greatest of Latin writers and the Roman orator who approached nearest to Cicero.

So was Napoleon, whose genius as an administrator and legislator is still a subject of astonishment to those who study the internal history of France. Leibnitz was equally famous as a scholar, a lawyer, a politician and a philosopher. Benjamin Franklin was as well known for his scientific discoveries as for his oratorical and political ability. But perhaps the most remarkable example of universal ability is Leonardo da Vinci. He is famous as a painter, a sculptor, a poet, an engineer, a musician, an architect, an inventor, an anatomist and a prose writer.

Targets For Heavy Guns.

Targets at Shoeburyness are not so much marks as specimens of armor plates and other protections. Some of these are built up with a strength which to the uninitiated appears to be proof against any attack. Here, for instance, we find a steel plate of 18 inches in thickness, and behind this 6 inches of iron, the whole backed up by huge balks of timber. But, notwithstanding its depth, the enormous mass has been dented and cracked and in places pierced. When we look at plates which are not quite so thick, we see that the shells have formed what are pretty and regular patterns, for small triangles of metal have been splintered off and turned back, so that the aperture is decorated with a circle of leaves and resembles a rose with the center cut out. Where the shell has entered the plate before it bursts the pattern remains very perfect, but when it explodes as it touches the surface some of the encircling leaves are entirely cut off.

One target is pointed out to us which represents the iron casing of the vulnerable portions of a torpedo boat, consisting of engine room, boilers and coal bunkers. These compartments have been riddled again and again. Even a service rifle bullet can penetrate one side, and a shell of the smallest size will go through both, for torpedo boats are not very heavily built.—Chambers' Journal.

"Dime."

The name "dime," applied to our 10 cent piece, comes from the French word "dixieme," the original form in English use and sometimes appearing on early coins being "disme."

Almost Distracted?

DID YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Mrs. Eugene Searles, 110 Simonton St., Elkhart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded

Best Bicycles

to buy are the

Sunol, Hercules, Stella.

F. H. SNYDER, Agent, Massillon, O.

ATTEND THE GREAT WEST VIRGINIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR AT WHEELING, W. VA.

Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

16th Annual Exposition

The Largest and Best Equipped Grounds in the Central States and the Best Race Track in the Country—exhibits in all departments will be Larger and Better than ever before.

A GREAT RACING PROGRAMME!

Fifteen Events in Four Days—Six Running, Five Paces and Four Trots, for Purses Aggregating $4,300.

THE GREAT ALVINI!

In an Unique Aerial Feat Without Precedent in America.

Fine exhibit of Class Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, Farm Products and numerous special attractions.

Excursion Rates on All Railroads.

Speed entries close August 31st at 11 p. m. Live Stock entries close September 3rd, at 6 p. m. Other entries close September 7th. Address Secretary for Premium List, etc.

GEORGE HOOK, Secretary.
A. REYMANN, President.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where these patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the**

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Tuesday, Sept. 8, '96

ORRVILLE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.
Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

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CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

The Rev. F. M. Corl Secures Massillon Charge.

MANY CHANGES ARE MADE.

The Rev. W. B. Leggett will be Located Hereafter at New Cumberland—P. M. Camp Goes to Canton—The Full List of Appointments.

CANTON, Aug. 28.—The East Ohio Conference of the United Brethren church closed with the Sunday night services in Canton. The appointments were read as follows:

Akron district—J. F. Sheperd, presiding elder; Akron, F. P. Sanders; Ashland, Wm. Clark; Burbank, H. A. Dowling; Cedar Valley, L. B. Dear; Chippewa, Chas. Fox; Cleveland, J. S. Kendall; Conneaut, G. N. Barnes; Creston, E. D. Hartman; Lorain, O. W. Slusser; Leon. I. M Moody; Lake Fork, C. W Recard, Mansfield, J. E. Graham; Mifflin, Wm; Williamson; Montrose, A. M. Sheperd; Nova, Mattie Mumaw; Sheffield, W. B. Moody; Sterling, E. S. Weimer; Wildare, M. M. Phillips.

Canton district—D W. Sprinkle, presiding elder: Alliance, D. Kosht; Braceville, W. S. Coder; Bowerston, C. W. Birney; Canton, P. M. Camo; Louisville, D. G. Davidson; Magnolia; G. W. Grubbs; Newcomerstown, R. Watson; New Philadelphia, E. V. Cole; New Rumley, J. H. Miller; New Cumberland, W. B. Leggett; New Milford, J. E Porter; North Industry, M. F. Fritz; Palestine, H. T. Dibble; Rinards, G S. Stage; Union Ridge, J. S. Barnes; Sardis, W. A. Hevlon.

Massillon district—W. O Siffert, presiding elder; Ahton, H. Hudson; Barberton, Ellen R. King; Beach City, V L Fry; Cambridge, J. S. Jones; Coshocton, A. E. Fair; Clinton, J D. Wysandt; Dennison, S. A. Corl; Easton, J. G. Baldwin; Farmerstown, J. W. Kinney; Massillon, F. M Corl; Marietta and Beach Grove, H. F. Wolfe; Moore Ridge, J P. Thompson; Navarre, M. L Oliver; North Lawrence, J. F. Davidson; Winfield, C F Thompson.

J. Weaver, D. D. Bishop, and R. C. Ward, evangelist, were appointed at large; C. Whitney, agent U. B seminary; T. T. Titus and Jennie Metsker, conference evangelists

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

Thousands Attend the Annual Sunday School Picnic.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Aug. 31.—The annual Sunday School Picnic Association convened and the session was opened by the congregation singing "Coronation." The Rev. W. A. Hall offered prayer. The West Brookfield Union Sunday school was called and sang; then the Rev. W. A. Hale delivered a short, shrewd and pointed address. The Rev. C. A. Boory then spoke for a short time. Next was dinner, which all seemed to enjoy very much. To look over the well filled tables one would not suppose there was any scarcity of provisions. The first school called in the afternoon was Cross Roads. Myers's sang next The Rev. James Steele then gave a short but interesting history of Sixteen church, closing his remarks with a comparison of the expense of the Sunday school work with the expense of one of our great battle ships.

The Sixteen chapel and Stanwood school then sang, after which the Rev. W. A. Hale again spoke very interestingly and eloquently on "The True Freeman in Christ Jesus. The West Brookfield M. E. school, followed by the McFarren school, closed the song service of the day, after which the Hon. Henry Byal, of Findlay, the oldest Sunday school scholar present, was invited to speak, and responded as follows:

"In the spring of 1827 the school now known as McFarren's district, was organized. Each man was to furnish a given amount of work and pay as much money as he could afford. Jacob Smith gave an acre of land, where the present school house stands. Mr. Cunningham was the first teacher. Charles Poe taught in 1828, George Deerdorf in 1829, Geo. Klingel in 1830 and 1831. Mr. Klingel organized a Sunday school in 1830 which, I believe, was the first Sunday school in Stark county.

"It was similar to day school and lasted all day. He taught us not to play ball or make any loud noise on Sunday. The testament was the only reading book then used both in day and Sunday school. The boys of today, instead of living in small cabins and eating corn bread, raccoon and opossum, and clothed in the pelts of wild animals, have comfortable homes and are clothed in fine store goods. These blessings have come to you through a kind providence and the privations and efforts of your forefathers.

"Boys, obey your parents. Do not use bad language, tobacco nor strong drink, and you will grow up a credit both to the present generation and to your ancestors."

The following is a list of the original settlers in the McFarren neighborhood: Jacob McFarren, Geo. Gilbert, Matthew McFarren, Samuel or Adam McFarren, Jacob Smith, Henry Ritter, David Ritter, Geo. Klingel, Joseph Poyser, John Poyser, Susannah Poyser, Andrew Budd, David Hunter, John Edgar, the Rev. Erbb, John Byal, Mr. McConaha, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Ribpestin, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hanning, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Lightcap.

The floral decorations were very beautiful. The day was beautiful and the attendance large about 3,000 or 4 000 people being present in the afternoon. On Sunday morning the Rev. W. A. Hale, D D., preached to a large concourse of people. In the evening the Christian Endeavor societies of the township held a very interesting and profitable union meeting in the Tabernacle.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has brought comfort and health to thousands of suffering women. For many years Dr. Pierce has been Chief Consulting Physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. He has used the "Favorite Prescription" all the time, with uniform success. With it, there is no need of the commonly insisted upon, distressing "examinations" and "local treatment" by the family doctor.

GOOD FORM FOR MEN.

Manners at Church—Suggestions and Notes About Dress.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Nowhere is the decadence of manners of the present age more apparent than at church. Formerly a decorous behavior at divine worship was considered de rigueur, and any breach thereof, no matter how trifling, was regarded as extremely bad form. Today, however, there are so much loud whispering, talking and laughing that in those portions of the service in which silence on the part of the congregation should prevail the voice of the officiating ecclesiastic is often well nigh drowned by the same species of buzz that one is accustomed to hear at theaters before the orchestra strikes up the overture. Nor nowhere does one witness so much shoving and pushing, such an intentional amount of treading upon the dress and heels of those just in front of one, as at church. Nowhere else does one see so many sneering looks, hear so many contemptuous and bitter remarks, as when trooping out of the church at the conclusion of the service, nor during the progress of the latter is there any attempt made to conceal the unfriendly and critical interest which is experienced in the apparel and appearance of one's fellow worshipers. All this is quite as bad form today as it was considered in the past.

To those many who are in doubt as to whether it is good form to take part in the singing at church during the service it may be of interest to learn that the Prince of Wales and all of his brothers take a very active and audible part in the choral worship, the prince in particular singing loudly and with great gusto, his voice being easily heard above that of the remainder of the congregation at Sandringham and at the Chapel Royal St. James, by reason of its sonorous character and the tremendous roll which he gives to the "r's." He is not precisely the ideal of a psalm singing prince, popular impression associating his musical tastes more closely with Parisian ditties of a doubtful nature. And yet the evident enjoyment with which he enters into the singing of such favorite hymns as "Onward, Christian Soldiers," must go far to remove any apprehension lest he should fail to perform his duties as "defender of the faith" when he succeeds to the throne.

Year by year men show a greater degree of common sense with respect to the fashions and more regard for the advantage of adapting the style of their attire to the season. Thus the recent abnormal heat on both sides of the Atlantic led to the adoption of straw hats to an extent never before known, the high white hat, the black silk topper and even the soft felt fedora and the stiff round derby or bowler having altogether given way to straws that vary, as far as shape is concerned, in accordance with the nationality of the wearer. You can almost tell where a man hails from by his straw hat. Thus the American straw hat is invariably distinguished this year by its wealth of brim and height of crown. The Englishman affects either the hideous alpine straw hat of fedora shape which owes its vogue to the Duke of York or else what is known as the "boater," which his father seems to prefer, and which is without exception the heaviest, hottest, most uncomfortable and unbecoming straw headgear in the market. Germans appear to have adopted a straw hat somewhat in the shape of the alpine "Duke of York," of tuscan straw and with a hem of black braid or silk around the rim, while the Frenchman's taste lies in the direction of a style somewhat similar to the "boater," but lighter and by preference black or dark navy blue.

Another effect of the weather has been the almost entire disappearance of the frock or Prince Albert coat, which has hitherto constituted the livery, so to speak, of the well groomed, well dressed man for metropolitan wear, and which is without doubt the smartest and most stylish garment, the one that reflects the greatest degree of credit on the builder and on the wearer, since only first class tailors possess the art of cutting this kind of coat to a perfect fit and only a well shaped man looks well in it. Lounge suits or sack suits, "three seamers," as they are called by tailors, have been worn almost exclusively during the past three months here as well as in London, whence we derive most of our masculine fashions, while for more ceremonious occasions what is known as the morning coat has been very generally adopted. The morning coat is one of the sort of garments which never become out of date. True, variations are made in the length, run of front, etc. But it is seldom that these become marked. The tendency has been to cut them slightly shorter in the skirt than last year, and the attempts which have been made to introduce slanting flaps in the skirts have not found favor.

In giving these few indications as to the style of the hour I cannot sufficiently impress upon my readers that they must adapt the fashions of the day to their physical peculiarities. Fashion is an excellent servant, but a very disagreeable master.

From time to time leaders thereof who are blessed with peculiarly short and apoplectic necks set the style for wearing low, turned down collars. Now these look all very well on a short, fat necked man and are more comfortable for him to wear than stand up collars. But, alas, they present a decidedly ridiculous and inelegant appearance when worn by men with long, lean necks. In the same way trousers loose in the legs suit certain men to perfection, whereas they look hideous on others. A small man with a big, curly brim to his high hat is not calculated to inspire gravity. He would do far better to defy fashion and restrict himself to a narrow brimmed tile, which in its turn looks awfully awkward on the head of a tall, stout man. Frock coats must be avoided by extremely stout men, while sack coats look out of place on the figures of those who are tall and lank.

EX-ATTACHE.

DUEL WITH AN INDIAN

Thrilling Episode of a Battle on the Plains.

REPELLING A MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

Major Calhoun Gives a Personal Reminiscence of Indian Warfare, In Which General Hancock, Lieutenant Beecher and Kit Carson Figure.

In May, 1867, General Hancock, then in command of the department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Leavenworth, held a powwow with the nomad tribes of the plains. This council was a great affair. At it were bands of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches of the plains, Sacs and Foxes, Kaws, Osages and Comanches. The braves were in gala dress, or rather undress, while the chiefs were only excelled in brilliant attire by General Hancock and his staff, to whom the dashing Custer and six troops of the Seventh cavalry from Fort Hayes acted as an escort.

I SAW CLOUDS OF HORSEMEN.

At this time the Kansas Pacific railroad was about to send several corps of engineers toward the Pacific, and as the success of the survey depended from the start on the friendliness of the nomad tribes this council was called to secure it.

Roman Nose, chief of the Arapahoes, was by all odds the most prominent and picturesque figure among the Indians. After the treaty was made Roman Nose took a fancy to a cavalry bugle and the full dress coat of Lieutenant Duncan Graham, and the general, to make the compact doubly sure, gave him these articles.

Confident that the Indian war was over for that summer at least, the engineer advance proceeded from Salina, Kan., then the farthest western railroad point, to Fort Wallace, near the Colorado line.

General Hancock went on to Wallace, where Captain Keogh was then in command, and he took the troop with him to Denver, a thing Hancock would not have done had he the faintest suspicion that the Indians had already violated the treaty and were then murdering white men along the Kaw and the Smoky Hill rivers.

Lieutenant Beecher, a nephew of the famous clergyman, was at that time quartermaster at Wallace. He was killed by the Indians a few weeks after this, but in the meantime he was busy getting up the necessary buildings, and for this purpose had opened a quarry of magnesian limestone. This quarry was on the southern edge of the military reservation, which the engineers were then laying out, and some 20 civilians were employed in getting out stone.

After Keogh left with General Hancock the uniformed fighting force at Wallace consisted of about 35 men, under command of First Lieutenant Bell.

One morning early I was startled by hearing the beating of the long roll followed by the hoarse shouting of excited men. Then came a loud rapping with the butt of a carbine on my cabin door, and an Irish sergeant shouted:

"Get up at once, sir!"

"What for?" I asked.

"The Injuns are about the fort in swarms. They are attacking the men in the quarry cabins. Just hear the yelling of the devils!"

By this time I was up and dressing. The sergeant went on, and looking out the little window at the back I saw clouds of horsemen galloping over the rolling plains.

Many a time before this I had been startled from a weary man's sleep by drum or bugle, and I awoke to the fierce yells of braver men, and the rattling, irregular fire of vedette or skirmisher that always struck me as a weird prelude to the opera of death, but I was never so completely demoralized as on this occasion.

I dressed, strapped on my pistols and threw myself into the saddle, Beecher having thoughtfully sent me a good mount.

"We must save the men at the quarry," said Bell, who rode up at the head of his little band.

"If you take so many men from the fort,' said Bennett, the post scout and interpreter, "the Indians will sweep in here, for there's no defense and only about 25 civilians. It looks to me like suicide."

"With 20 men in the main building, the only one they can't fire," said Beecher, "I'll contract to stand off 2,000 till Custer sends or brings help from Hayes; so wade in, Bill. See! The red dogs have fired the building over at the quarry!"

Up against the rising sun black smoke pillars rose, and through this the centaur-like savages plunged like demons born of the fire.

Riding beside Bell, and with our heavy American horses leaping the buffalo wallows and plunging into the prairie dog holes, I felt that our men were hardly a match for an equal number of the wild horsemen in our front.

The night before the rolling plains were black with buffalo. This morning it looked as if thousands of mounted Indians had taken their place.

Beyond Pond creek and a few hundred yards from the quarry we dismounted, and a single volley from the spencers of the troopers opened up a wide path to the front.

I was now in a position to take in the whole situation. The Indians, in bands of 50 or 100, galloped all around us, taking care, however, to keep out of range. There were at least 2,000 warriors present. Through my fieldglass most of them looked to be naked. A few had rifles and pistols, but the weapons were principally spears and arrows.

Conspicuous among the red riders was a man mounted on a large gray horse. He directed the movements of his warriors by means of a mirror or other bright substance fastened to the end of his lance. But what most impressed me about this man was the fact that he wore an officer's dress coat, and when he was not signaling his braves he was blowing a cavalry bugle with a vigor of lung wholly in excess of his skill.

We were in the presence of the confederated braves of the plains, and the leader was Roman Nose, with bare legs, an old plug hat, Duncan Graham's coat and the cavalry bugle presented him by General Hancock when two months before the white men and red men on the Kaw swore "to be brothers while grass grew and water ran."

I wish I had the time to tell how the pledge came to be broken, but we subsequently learned that irresponsible white men were the first aggressors.

Without losing a man or a horse we reached the quarry, where we found that three men had been killed and five or six wounded.

Placing the dead and helpless in the wagons used to carry stones to the fort, we were about to make our way back, when one of the wounded called out piteously:

"For God's sake, don't leave Tom Ryan back there! He's my brother!"

This Tom Ryan, as I afterward learned, had served as a lieutenant in a Kansas cavalry regiment during the war. He was at this time a powerful man of 40 and in charge of the wagons.

When the Indians first appeared, Ryan mounted his horse and rode out to see what the presence of so many warriors meant. He was cut off from the quarry, and every man but his brother Dan believed him dead and scalped.

It was hard to leave a man behind if there was a chance of saving him, but the simplest could see that our own safety, as well as that of the men with Beecher, Hale and Lea in the fort, depended on our getting back as soon as possible.

We had half decided to retreat, when a wild yell and a hoarse shout came to our ears from the cottonwoods down by the Smoky hill.

On the instant every man turned in the direction of the sound.

Up from the river galloped a bunch of four horsemen. The one slightly in the advance was Tom Ryan, the wagon master. His three pursuers were Cheyennes.

There was a band of 200 Indians within reach, but they must have felt certain that their companions were equal to one white man, for they remained spectators, while their wild yells and laughter told they were enjoying the sport.

A number of dismounted riflemen hurried out to help Ryan, whose horse appeared to be failing.

We could hear the taunts of an Indian who had brought his horse close up on Ryan's bridle arm, but the triumph of the savage was brief. The white man suddenly tightend his rein and dexterously wheeled so as to bring the Indian to the right. Then came a jet of silvery smoke, the crack of a pistol, and the Indian fell dead, while the mustang galloped into our lines.

Troopers and quarrymen sent up a wild cheer, and it required restraint to hold them back. Had they gone to Ryan's aid, every Indian within sight would have been down on us.

While disposing of the foremost Indian the others had gained on Ryan. They were so close to him, and their postitions were changing so rapidly, that our best shots were afraid they might hurt our friend, yet more nervous men could not resist the impulse to fire.

Suddenly, and when within about 200 yards of the quarry, the three horses went down in a heap, and the next instant the three men were on their feet.

It was now a duel to the death, with all the odds against the white man.

With a swinging blow of his rifle Ryan felled the smaller of the Indians, but before he could repeat the blow the other brave flashed something bright above his head, and then with a leap like a wildcat he sprang at the white man, and both fell.

The two men rolled over, and save for the occasional flash of the Cheyenne's knife they were hidden by the dust, for the earth was as dry as powder.

The situation was intense, and the faces of the men showed how strongly they were stirred. In the meantime the Indians up the slope began to creep down, and we were forced to follow their example.

Our interest in Ryan had blinded us for the time to the danger of our friends in the fort.

Out of the dust the two men rose, still struggling. Ryan's pistols were empty, his rifle had fallen from his grasp, and it was evident that he was trying to get possession of the knife.

We had hoped that the second Indian was done for; but, to our pained surprise, he leaped to his feet, picked up a lance and was in the act of rushing at Ryan, when a rifle flashed from our side, and that particular brave was forever off the warpath.

Once more the white man and the Indian were on the ground, and the yells of the savages in the saddle grew deafening.

Again the knife flashed through the dust, and immediately one man arose with the red blade in his hand.

It was Tom Ryan!

With cries of rage, the Indians up the slope came thundering down on their horses.

Having anticipated this movement, we were prepared for it.

As Ryan came limping toward us, trooper and quarryman poured in a most effective fire on the advancing Indian line.

Mustangs went down by the dozen. The charge was turned into a flight, and a score

WITH A LEAP LIKE A WILDCAT HE SPRANG AT THE WHITE MAN.

of our strong fellows dashed out, picked up Ryan as he fell bleeding and exhausted and carried him back to the wagons.

"Well, boys," was the man's only comment, "I reckon you'll say that was a d—n close call for Tom Ryan."

We reached Wallace in safety, and, though the Indians remained in sight for 48 hours, they did not renew the attack.

Three days after that Custer, with six companies of the Seventh cavalry, appeared to the eastward, and the siege of Fort Wallace was raised.

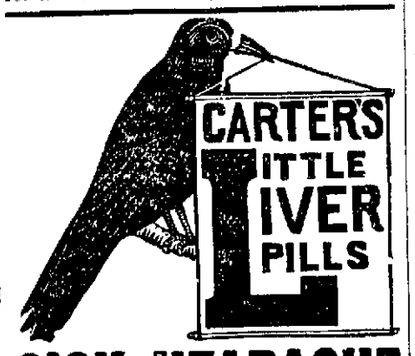
ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

A LOCAL QUESTION

Asked a Hundred Times by the Majority of Massillon People.

There isn't a reader of a newspaper in Massillon but has repeatedly asked himself—as his eye rested for a moment on advertisements that extolled the merits of some article and backed up by testimonials from people they knew nothing about—are these testimonials true. The curious and reasoning class go a little further and often wonder how such testimonials were obtained. It is a difficult question to answer as the parties referred to live hundreds of miles away from where the statements appear. But just keep your eye on the space of yourepaper—the only space occupied by a foreign article testified to by local advocates—and the question will no longer bother you. Like all the evidence in that space about Doan's Kidney Pills, every word of the statement that follows is from a citzen. Hunt them up if you doubt an item published and get a personal corroboration. Begin with ths case. Name, John Schandel, an employe in Russell & Co.'s boiler shop, forging fire boxes and boiler heads. He says: "I have not taken a dollar's worth of medicine for years, but my wife has taken enough for both of us, being in poor health. I often got medicines for her that I heard or read of, and in this way I bought her a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, but when she read over the directions, she said they would do her no good, as they were for kidney and bladder trouble only. She put them aside and that was the last of them, until I had an attack of inflamation of the bladder. I was feeling miserable, the pain was so terrible that I thought I could not stand it I said to some of the boys here in the shop "that I believe that I will have to give up work." When complaining at home my wife said, why don't you try Doan's Kidney Pills that you get for me at Baltzly's drug store I took them regularly and in two days the pain was all gone and the urinary trouble with it. I have not had a return of it since and have taken no pills since I have told a number of the boys in the shop here about them and will recommend them at any time.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2 50 by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price Foster-Milburn Co., Sole Agents for the United States, Buffalo, N. Y.



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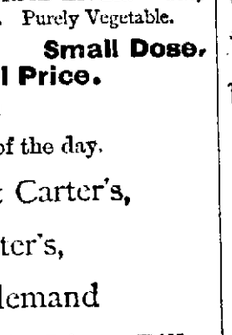

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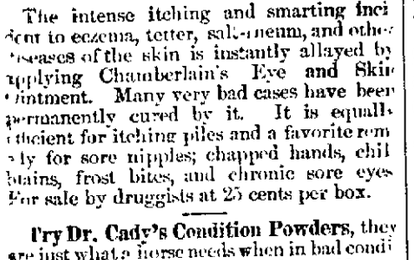

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Something occurred yesterday in Vermont The Republican majority was about half of the total vote of the state. The stampede of the Vermont farmers does not appear to have been in the direction of free coinage, repudiation and anarchy.

Reference to the council proceedings will show that Section 237 of the Revised Ordinances is to be enforced hereafter. In other words, because of the reckless sidewalk riding of many wheelmen, all riders are to be required to take to the streets. It will be recalled that a revised bicycle ordinance, after being before the council all summer was finally dropped. The reason for this appears in the fact that Section 237 of the Revised Ordinances already provides that if any person "shall propel any wagon, carriage or vehicle along or upon any of the sidewalks aforesaid" he shall pay a fine of not more than five dollars nor less than one dollar, The council has instructed the mayor to enforce this ordinance, which has been generally disregarded because of the implied privilege of riding on the sidewalks found in a later ordinance prohibiting sidewalk riding on streets now paved. There are so many bicycle riders in town that these facts should be thoroughly understood.

FROM H. CLAY EVANS.

Henry Clay Evans, once elected but not inaugurated governor of Tennessee, writes the following letter to THE INDEPENDENT in answer to an inquiry:

"CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 28 —Owing to my absence your letter has remained unanswered. I have been doing some missionary work in the good cause in Indiana. The money question is with us and it must be met and honestly and bravely disposed of. It is a sensational issue and a fraud issue, but it is 'catchy,' and I look upon it as a very dangerous issue. However, the people are rapidly being informed, and I have every confidence in the honesty and integrity of the people, when they have an opportunity to understand it, and my observations are that it is rapidly dying out. The real issues of the campaign are tariff and reciprocity, and the people know it well, as these issues are never mentioned without receiving a hearty and ready response. McKinley's letter of acceptance of yesterday morning, and Harrison's speech, which appears this morning, ought to find their way into every household in the land. They are gems of patriotic eloquence, and every sentence contains a jewel.

"Very truly yours,
"H. CLAY EVANS."

CONCERNING THE COINAGE.

Some plain questions have been asked of the director of the mint, very recently, by THE INDEPENDENT, and he has been good enough to reply in the following interesting manner:

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1896.

SIR: Referring to your letter of July 22nd you are respectfully informed that the coinage of gold being free, parties upon a deposit, receive its full coining value from the mints. For every 23 22 grains of pure gold contained in the deposit, the depositor receives one hundred cents. In case it is necessary to add copper for alloy, a charge is made at the rate of two cents per ounce for the copper actually required.

The cost of coining silver dollars is estimated at one and one half cents per piece.

In case of the passage of a free and unlimited coinage bill, it would depend entirely upon the provisions of the bill as to whether there would be any charges made for the alloy. Free coinage does not necessarily imply that there shall not be a coinage charge. In Mexico the coinage of silver is unlimited, but there is a charge of 4 41 per cent. imposed to cover the expense of coinage.

Respectfully yours,
R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint.

MR. PHELPS'S ATTITUDE.

One of the most distinguished and learned Democrats in the United States is E. J. Phelps, minister to England during Mr. Cleveland's first term. He is not now supporting the ticket of anarchy and repudiation, and has written a long letter, of which the following is an important part:

"I regard the pending Presidential election as presenting the most dangerous crisis that this country has ever encountered. The real issue is one upon which all patriotic men and all who are interested in the prosperity and welfare of the country should find themselves upon one side, and opposed to a common enemy. The attack that we have to resist is not upon the policy, but upon the life of the nation. There is, therefore, in my judgment, no man more criminal, or who is a worse public enemy than he who engages in or countenances that infamous and destructive attempt, and he is ten-fold a criminal who seeks success in it by playing upon the prejudices and the passions of the less intelligent, and stimulating a warfare of classes, that most desolating conflict that can come upon any nation, well knowing, for he has all the experience of the world to teach him, that he is not compassing the destruction of one class, but of both, since those whom he dupes into serving his purpose must inevitably be the earliest and worst sufferers by its consequences.

"The Democratic party is already hopelessly disrupted on the issue presented. We cannot follow both its divisions at the same time, since they are moving in opposite directions. Which way shall we go then? With its statesmen or with its camp followers? With its principles or with its organization, stampeded and guided by its enemies? In which direction lies the future of the party, if it is to have any future? Let no man be afraid to be right on this question, for it is the right that will triumph in the end, whether it reforms the party or destroys it.

"I shall, therefore, vote for McKinley. I am not a Republican and I shall never be. I do not believe in protection, and I shall never be converted to it. But in the throes of a d adly malady I cannot afford to reject the only physician who is in a situation to help me, because his political opinions are different from mine, or even because there are better physicians than he, if they could only be had in time.

"I shall go further, and shall vote at the September election for the Republican candidate for governor. I could not vote for any Democratic candidate, however, estimable his character, and, however, sound his personal views, who permits himself to be run on the Chicago platform of fraudulent money."

THE MELTING-POT TEST.

If a dollar be a dollar—
Honest coin without deceit—
One may melt it,
One may smelt it,
But its value won't retreat.

Melt ten dollars—
Silver dollars—
In unbiased melting-pot,
And the silver slug remaining
Only sells for five "the lot."

Melt gold dollars—
Melt an eagle—
In aforesaid melting-pot,
And the golden chunk remaining
Quickly sells for ten "the lot."

Tell me, will you, kindly tell me
How these dollars equal are?
If the little glowing furnace
Only puts under par?

There was never yet equation
That demanded legislation
To establish right to be;
An equation is equation,
Else it is a fallacy.

And I'm thinking, quietly thinking,
That a poor man has poor sense
If he'll vote to have a dollar
That will melt to fifty cents.

AM-I-WRONG.

WORKINGMEN,

Read These Prices of the Necessaries of Life In Mexico.

Here are the prices which residents of Mexico, the free silver coinage country have to pay for some of the necessaries of life:

Calico, 18 to 31 cents a yard.
Brown cottons, 12 cents per yard.
Bleached cottons, 25 cents per yard.
Canned corn, 3 cans for $1.
Imported dried fruit, 45 to 50 cents per pound.
Baking powder, $3 per pound.
Oat meal, 12 cents per pound.
Butter, 60 cents per pound.
Coffee, 56 cents per pound.
Tea, $2 per pound.
Mexican sugar, 12 cents a pound.

Result of Hard Times.

According to returns from township assessors, there has been a decrease the past year of 36,397 horses in Ohio. The decrease in 1895 was 28,945. The falling off in the number of cattle was 77,464, compared with a decrease of 43,204 last year. The decrease in the number of sheep the past year has been 711,986, and in 1895 was 549,779. The reduction is attributed to the hard times under the Democratic administration, business being paralyzed by free trade and the threat of continued Democratic rule.

A stomach of undigested food is about as unhealthy a mass as one can well imagine.

What can be done with it?

There it stays. It won't digest. It churns up, ferments and decays; becomes poisonous (as all putrid matter does) and causes great pain and deep-seated disorders.

In order to change all this, take Shaker Digestive Cordial.

It stops fermentation and decay at once, so that no more poisons are created.

It clears the stomach of poisons already there It helps it to turn the food that remains, into healthful nourishment. It strengthens the stomach for the next meal

Here is the whole philosophy and cure of indigestion in a few words. And what's more, it's all true. Try it.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is for sale by druggists, price 10 cents to $1 00 a bottle.

It's wonderful how much health has to do with married happiness Sickness affects the temper. You can't be happy nor make others happy if you're ailing. When you find yourself irritable, easily worried, beginning to "run down," it's because your blood is getting poor. You need richer blood and more of it. Your blood-making organs need vitalizing by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It imparts new power to produce an abundance of the healthy, red corpuscles and gives you a fresh supply of pure, rich blood. It's a blood creator; it is for everyone whose blood is impure or in a poor, "run down" condition. It prevents the germs of disease from getting a hold on your system. Even after disease is settled on you, it is driven out by the blood-creating properties of the "Discovery." It is a perfect cure for general and nervous debility, catarrh, malaria, eczema, erysipelas, scrofula and every form of blood disease. It isn't called a consumption cure, but even consumption—which has its roots in the blood—is driven out by the "Golden Medical Discovery" if taken in time. The "Discovery" is the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians and medical writers in this country.

It is really astonishing how much a quarter will do when invested in an INDEPENDENT want column ad.

FARM PRODUCTS

How Their Prices Are to Be Affected

BY THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The American Farmer Will Take Time to Consider Matters Carefully and Get at the Truth—A Clear Cut Answer to Bryan's Claim That Free Silver Coinage Will Increase the Price of Farm Products.

The American farmer is a sagacious and conservative citizen. He takes time to think, and consequently speaks to the point and acts with a purpose. The free silver-popocratic conspirators are confident of the support of the farmers of the country, and it is on the basis of the farmer vote that they make their calculations and predictions.

This shows the extent of their delusion. They are chasing shadows reflected by their own groundless hopes. In counting the farmer as a fool they are fooling themselves. It is probable that the average farmer has as accurate a conception of the essential weakness of the free silver proposition as has the average merchant and manufacturer. He may not voice his thought on this subject in public, but he can be depended upon to vote it at the polls. He is not seeking for a temporary advantage at the expense of those to whom he has to look for an available and remunerative home market. He knows that the people who work for their daily bread are the largest consumers of farm products, and that, therefore, his thrift depends upon their prosperity.

The argument of free silver at this point, or from the farmer's standpoint, is unanswerable. Under free coinage the wage-earner would lose about 47 cents on each dollar that he received Moreover, the prices of all articles of necessity would immediately double. The workingman would lose at both ends. He would receive less and have to pay more. In order to pay at all he would have to buy less. The farmer would thus lose at least one-half of the home market, which represents about 94 per cent of the total consumption of American agricultural products, only 6 per cent being disposed of in foreign countries. This shows the advantage of the domestic market under the diversified occupations of our people, over an unfriendly, uncertain and often disappointing foreign market.

The American farmer is too sensible a citizen to deliberately kill the goose that lays for him the golden egg of prosperity. This he would do most effectually by destroying the home market, which is practically the only market for the fruits of his industry.

It must now be clear to the farmer that the opportunity to pay off a debt, or, here and there, a mortgage, in half-value silver dollars, even if that could be done with a temporary gain, would not begin to compensate him for the loss of the natural market for his products through the inability of the great body of American wage earners to pay for what they need. Credit ceases when cash fails. The farmer wants cash for what he sells, and this he would not be able to get.

The farmer has carefully considered this matter in all its bearings, relations and probable results, and has concluded to cast his vote on the safe side of this burning question. This is creditable to his intelligence. He fully realizes that to vote for Bryan would be the abandonment and repudiation of all those principles and conditions essential to his well-being. He knows that to vote for McKinley will bring success to that party and policy which have in the past brought the greatest measure of thrift and happiness ever possessed by the American people. None but crass minds can resist the logic of recent events. Swagger, bluster and juvenile elocution can not deceive or mislead the average farmer on the issues of this campaign.

An argument that reaches the head through an empty pocket is not soon forgotten. But this is not a campaign of dispair and desperation on the Republican side. Patriotism, reason and interest unite in demanding the election of McKinley and Hobart.—N. Y Mail and Express.

Bryan.

Peroration,
Jubilation,
Nomination,
Preparation,
Notification.

Peregrination,
Argumentation.

Trepidation,
Condemnation,
Consternation,
Lamentation,
Extermination.

—Buffalo Express.

The Unlucky Coin.

For those who believe in the fatality of the number 13, the American quarter-dollar is about the most unlucky article they can carry on their persons. On the said coin their are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll which the eagle holds in its claws, 13 feathers compose its wing, 13 feathers are in its tail, there are 13 parallel lines on the shield, 13 horizontal stripes, 13 arrowheads and 13 letters in the words "quarter-dollar." —Translated from the Lustige Blaetter.

Sixteen to One.

Honesty.	
Good faith.	
Fair dealing.	
Security.	
Credit.	
Success.	
Salvation.	
Respect.	Repudiation.
Sincerity.	
Truth.	
Strength.	
Duty.	
Stability.	
Equity.	
Dignity.	
Prosperity.	

—New York Times.

Jefferson's Rule For a Coinage Ratio.

The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. Just principles will lead us to disregard the legal proposition, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall probably be connected in commerce, and take an average from them.

W. C. COLE RESIGNS.

C. C. Needham Becomes Claim Agent of the W. & L. E.

General Superintenhent Blickenederfer, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, issues this announcement: "Mr. C. C Needham is hereby appointed claim agent, over W. C. Cole, resigned."

Mr. Needham is the father of Superintendent Stout's chief clerk and a railroad man of great capacity and usefulness. For many years he has been claim agent of the Chicago division of the Lake Shore railroad. The Wheeling & Lake Erie is most fortunate in securing his services.

LIQUOR TAX RECEIPTS.

Massillon Dealers Pay Over $9,943.

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY $44,055

A Sudden Death at Canal Fulton—Joseph Seifert Drops Dead in His Own Door Yard—A Sunday Fire at Orrville—Nearby Town News.

CANTON, Sept. 1.—Auditor Loichot has announced the receipts from liquor sellers under the Dow law. The following is the summary from February 20 to August 1, under the new law, and from August 1, 1895, to February 20, 1896, under the old law: Canton, receipts, $21,663.39; Massillon, $9,943 62; Alliance, $6,323 60; Canal Fulton, $930.38; Navarre, $870 62; Louisville, $597 06; Beach City, $348 25; Osnaburg, $522 37; Magnolia, $174.13; other places in the county, $2,692.17; total, $44,055 89. The unpaid in the county are M. Henry, $53.57, Canton; P. Goenslein, $135, Washington township; A. W. Smith, $35, Canton; W. R. Little, $50, Canton.

AN ORRVILLE FIRE.

ORRVILLE, Sept. 1.—Our quiet little city was startled by the fire alarm, Sunday, at 11:15 a. m. The different churches had taken up, and when the alarm sounded they rushed out to locate the fire. The fire was found to be Capt. E. H. Milhon's barn, in North Vine street. The fire had gained such headway that it was impossible for the fire company to save the building. The adjoining buildings were saved with difficulty. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from an engine on the C., A. & C. railroad. Loss, $250, with an insurance of $100.

A SUDDEN CANAL FULTON DEATH.

CANAL FULTON, Sept. 1.—John Seifert, an aged and respected resident of Canal Fulton, became suddenly ill while at work in his garden about 4 o'clock Monday evening, Aug. 31. He was taken into his house and a physician summoned, and Mr. Seifert expired within an hour. The deceased was a miner, about 70 years of age, and in apparently good health. His wife and a family of grown up children survive him. Three of the latter, Mrs. Frank Stemmele, Miss Margaret Seifert and Joseph Seifert, reside in Massillon. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from the Catholic church at Canal Fulton.

CANAL FULTON WEDDING.

CANAL FULTON, Sept. 1.—A white and yellow wedding took place this morning at the church of St. Philip and St. James, before a distinguished company. The two young people happily united are Miss Clara Labbe, of this place, and Mr. Edward H. Alten, a merchant from Lorain, The maid of honor was Miss Minnie Helfrich. of Lorain, and the bridesmaids were Miss Gorman and Miss Kate Doran, of Akron. The groomsmen were E. V. Hug, of Lorain, and Edward Walzer, of Cleveland. The flower girls were Helen Leahy and Helen Labbe, of Canal Fulton. The chancel presented an imposing sight, as eight priests were present to assist in performing the ceremony. They were the Revs. J. B. Alten, of North Baltimore; A. H. Alten, of Boo e; John P. Puetz, of Tiffin; Jos. Eyster, of Lorain; A. J. Stuber, of Cleveland; F. X. Diehl, of Buffalo; Henry Boeskin, of West Brookfield, and James Cooper, of Canal Fulton. An excellent orchestra furnished music. All in all it was the most imposing event of the kind that has occurred here in a long time.

ROUGH ON COXEY.

NEW WASHINGTON, O., Sept. 1 —J F. Lederer, a prominent and faithful Populist, has written a scorching letter to J. S. Coxey, of Massillon, denouncing him for bringing about the fusion with Ohio Democracy after having opposed fusion through the press and on the platform. He says that Coxey is so bad that, instead of serving twenty days in jail for walking on the grass, he ought to have been put in for twenty years. Had this been done he would not have been in Ohio this summer to sell out his party for a mess of pottage.

MRS. PUTT'S DEATH.

CANAL FULTON, Sept. 1.—The wife of W. Putt died last evening at 9 o'clock. She was 71 years old, and one of the oldest residents of this city. The funeral will be held on Thursday at 1 p. m.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Sept. 1, 1896:

LADIES.

East, Mrs. Mary	Strickley, Mrs. E. Ward
Hastings, Miss Anna	Stimler, Mrs. Emma
	Wallcok, Miss Fannie

MEN.

Beck, Chas.	Hanning, Elton
Conners, S. V.	Humphrey, Wesley
Filler, Seth	Louge, Thomas
Harper, W. W.	Schumacher Bros.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Travelers are frequently troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea or other bowel complaints brought on by change of water and diet. One dose of Dr Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry will bring relief.

MR. FINDLEY DECLINES.

He Says He is Not a Candidate for Representative.

BUDGET OF NEWS FROM NEWMAN.

Personal Notes and General Happenings of the Town on the Hill—What the Other Neighboring Towns are Doing This Week.

NEWMAN, Sept. 2.—We were pleased to notice the name of William Findley, of this place, mentioned among others as a suitable candidate to fill the unexpired term of Representative Austin. While Mr. Findley feels profoundly grateful to his friends for the interest manifested in his behalf, yet, under the circumstances he is compelled to decline the use of his name in connection with the office of representative. He believes that Massillon, with all her direct interests, having elected Mr. Austin for a term of two years, should be allowed the privilege of naming his successor.

Joseph B. Summers, Republican candidate for commissioner of Stark county, made our village a pleasant call on Tuesday. He feels sanguine of a great Republican victory this fall.

Timothy Ramsey has been in Massillon for some time, taking care of his brother, who is sick with typhoid fever.

Chapman Assembly No. 164, K. of L., will give one of their social dances on Saturday evening, September 5, on platform in the grove. Tickets 25c.

A grand, old-fashioned taffy pulling party was held at the home of T. Jefferson Morgan, Monday evening, commemorating the eighteenth birthday of Elmer P. DeHoff.

Mrs. Thomas Masters spent Tuesday with friends in North Lawrence

Miss Elizabeth Masters left Tuesday to take a course in the Canton business college.

Wm. Miller had the misfortune to lose his barn recently, by fire. Partly insured.

Jeff Etling is busy erecting a fine dwelling house on his land recently purchased of the C. K. Reinoehl farm.

Miss Marie Smith, of Jackson township, was the guest of Miss Lizzie Ralston, Sunday.

Miss Jennie Kitt, of Canal Fulton, spent several days with her friend, Miss Maggie Findley, the past week.

R. J. Higginbotham and wife gave our village a business call on Monday.

Joseph Griffiths and Misses Jeanette C. Miller and Lizzie Ralston attended the recent Baptist convention, at Salem, and are well pleased with their entertainment while there.

Mrs. Mary Miller has about completed the cellar work for her new home. The building will be erected by David Gilcher, of Canal Fulton.

The Richard Donald farm, consisting of eighty-four acres of land and all necessary buildings, was sold last Saturday for $46 50 per acre, to a gentleman from Dalton, whose name we failed to learn.

THEY PULLED STAKES.

Bad Young Men of Bolivar Illtreat a Medicine Company.

BOLIVAR, Sept. 3.—Last Thursday a medicine company, hailing from Linden, as their last place of holding forth, pulled into Bolivar and put up their canvas on a vacant lot. They were to remain one week, giving a show each evening, one night free and charge ten cents admission the next. The first night they drew a good audience, but the next night some of our smart young men "queered" the show from the outside, causing considerable disturbance, and in consequence the company pulled out for Beach City on Sunday evening, where they expect to meet with better treatment.

John Pfau, of Canton, brother of George Pfau, of Bolivar, is here on a short visit. Mr. Pfau was a resident of this place some years ago, and follows blacksmithing.

W. F. Sisson and O. W. Keefer have taken the contract to plaster the church recently built at Butts Crossroads, in Bethlenem township.

J. W. Keel and W. C. Keefer were at New Philadelphia, Tuesday, on business.

Mrs. Younkman started for her home, in Delmire, Ia., on Monday, after a protracted visit with friends and relatives here.

Mrs. W. C. Keefer is confined to her bed from the effects of a bad cold, caught on the day of the reunion, at Cumberland.

Al. Stransburger, of Mineral Point, buried a young child in Lawrence cemetery yesterday.

M. N. Willard, our genial postmaster, was up to Cleveland to hear Bryan.

People are all busily engaged in butter boiling, since the cider press has started.

Sealed bids will be received up to Saturday, September 12, for the cleaning of the high school building, the janitorship of the same for the coming year and the hauling of the dirt, caused by excavating under the building.

The old soldiers are making preparations to attend the county reunion at New Philadelphia on September 10. The 51st Ohio will hold one at Coshocton on September 23.

TROUBLE AT WOODLAND

EAST GREENVILLE, Sept. 3.—The congregation of the M. E. church, including many from other churches, greatly enjoyed a free concert of sacred music last Friday night, which was given by the Rev. and Mrs. Borren, of Dalton.

The festival held last Saturday night for the benefit of Mrs Elsie Lewis was a grand success.

Many of our people attended the Salvation Army camp meeting at Justus, last Sunday.

William Davis, of Wellston, is spending a few weeks at home with his parents and friends in this village.

We have been informed that the machine men at the Woodland mine are in trouble at present, as the company offers them less pay for their work than they can afford to take, and the difficulty is not yet settled.

The mines around our village are working every day, and everybody feels happy.

Mrs. John Thomas and two children, of Cleveland, spent several days here, last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Price.

Jake Knoble, of Vinegar Hill, smiles and says he got a nice little girl for a present last week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Sept 3.—Andrew Shoup, of New Philadelphia, was the guest of his brother, John, for a few days.

A singing society was organized last Sunday night in the school house, with John Arter, of Canal Fulton, as instructor. The society will meet every Sunday evening.

C. C. Ries, of North Lawrence, spent a few days in town last week, visiting friends.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Barney Post, a son.

The miners in this vicinity are working very near full time at present.

Edward Roche and Edward Fashbaugh rode to Meyer's lake last Sunday on their wheels and while there tested their speed on the race track, coming within a few minutes of breaking the Anderson record.

Don't forget the opening dance to be given in Leonard's hall on the evening of Labor Day. Everybody is invited to attend.

The Misses Mary Meiner and Eckstein, of Massillon, spent Sunday with the former's brother, John Meiner.

Levi Wilson's most valuable game rooster lost its voice while crowing for McKinley.

A large crowd attended the picnic which was given last Saturday by the Union church. The day was a beautiful one for such an occasion, and everybody enjoyed themselves.

THE GREAT ALVINI.

He Will Perform His Hitherto Unheard of Feat at the Wheeling Fair.

The West Virginia State Fair and Exposition has always been noted for the excellence of its special attractions

They are always novelties, possessing a wide interest for all classes of visitors and annually represent a large cost to the management

For the sixteenth annual fair, commencing September 7, they have secured the attendance of Prof. Charles Little, the Great Alvini, who will give the most wonderful exhibition ever seen in this country—an aerial fete which will instantly attract the attention of thousands of spectators.

Alvini will, each day of the fair, ascend in a balloon to the heighth of 3,000 feet, taking up with him a monster cannon. At an elevation of half a mile he will be fired out of this cannon into space, descending to the earth in his flight by the aid of a parachute.

This feat is positively unique, and is of itself worth a long journey.

Other special attractions will be announced later, and the public can rest assured that neither pains nor expense will be spared to ensure every visitor to the fair grounds a good time.

Your Worst Enemy Writhing

With the rheumatism is an individual whom, if you have a Christian spirit, you would forgive. He is, no matter what his delinquencies, punished enough. Nothing short of Tophet could enhance his misery. Moreover, he is in serious peril. The disease is always prone to attack his heart and kill him instanter. As a means of curing this disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the highest reputation and the most authoritative professional sanction. Its use in the preliminary state of the complaint is the wisest precautionary measure rheumatic invalids can possibly adopt. The bitters is also a remedy of the greatest utility in malaria and kidney trouble, dyspepsia and liver complaint, constipation and nervousness. It counteracts the effects of hardship and exposure in damp or inclement weather, and is a capital promotor of appetite and sleep. Give this fine remedy the persistent trial to which all medicines of standard reputation are entitled.

Feed the Nerves

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Wheeling State Fair and Exposition Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

On September 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th reduced rate round trip tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania lines, account state fair and exposition, as follows: From Massillon, Rochester, Powhatan and intermediate ticket stations to Bridgeport (opposite Wheeling), and from Pittsburg, Conesville and intermediate ticket stations to Wheeling. Tickets will include admission to the fair, and will be good returning until September 12th, inclusive.

The misery of years has been cured in a single night by the use of Doan's Ointment, a positive, never-failing remedy for Itching Piles and all similar diseases. Your dealer keeps it, or can get it for you.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Ray L. Markel shot ten squirrels on Tuesday, near Dalton.

Wm. Caldwell and family are camping at the mouth of the Sandy river.

The Rev. G. R. Richards, of Findlay, is the guest of his brother in the city.

Geo. Huston, of Millersburg, is a guest at the home of A. N. Robinson, of this city.

Miss Grace Miller has returned from an extended visit to Martins Ferry and Wheeling.

Messrs. Victor Morgan and Hugh Reedy have returned from a visit to Niagara Falls.

Miss Edith Morgan has returned from Fredericksburg, where she spent two weeks with friends.

Herbert E. Kinnear, of Frankfort, Ind., is visiting with his parents at No. 9 East Tremont street.

Mr. John Snyder and sister, Lizzie Snyder, and Miss Anna Bamberger, are visiting friends and relatives in Cleveland for a week.

Superintendent Inman, of the Water Company, reports the rainfall for August at 3 48 inches. During the same month in 1895 2.73 inches fell.

Li Hung Chang will not pass through Massillon after all. He will go from Washington to Niagara Falls and thence westward through Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley expect to go to Zoar for two days next week. They will be accompanied by a number of personal friends from Canton and Massillon.

As Mayor Schott has become a bicycle novitiate himself, very recently, he is likely to look with a kindly eye upon those who violate Section 237 of the city ordinances.

Miss Harriet Robison is spending a few days with Massillon friends on her way to Oscaloosa, Ia., where she has accepted a position in the college for the coming year.

State School Commissioner O. T. Corson has appointed J. D. Simkins superintendent of the public schools at St. Marys, to take the place of J. C. Hartzler, of Newark, on the state board of school examiners.

Arthur Squires, of Elyria, and Miss Nellie Uhl, of Hamilton, Mon., were quietly married this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oatman, in South Mill street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Herron.

Joseph B. Summers, the energetic Republican candidate for county commissioner, spent Tuesday in town. Mr. Summers says that he is looking for those Republican farmers said to be converted to a belief in free silver and he cannot find them.

A basket of nonpariel apples presented by H. M. Minnick, of West Brookfield, to E. H. Seeley, of 5 East Tremont street, was accompanied by a bunch of beautiful apple blooms gathered from the same tree. On inspection the blossoms proved to be perfect and exceedingly fragrant. May this not be termed a "delicacy of the season."

The Armory managers announce that during the coming season the state law forbidding the wearing of large hats in the theater will be strictly enforced. The Armory is rapidly approaching completion and has taken on the outward form of a very complete opera house. People who have paid no attention to the work in progress on that structure will be surprised by the extent of the change.

Abraham Wilhelm, aged 81 years, a highly respected resident of Wilmot, died at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Death was the result of a general breaking down of the system. Mr. Wilhelm has resided in Stark county during his entire life and was born near Greentown. He leaves a wife and seven grown children. One son, A. L Wilhelm, resides in this city and is in the employ of Graber brothers.

A week from next Sunday the congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran church, will vote on the question of having English services every alternate Sunday morning. At present German services are held Sunday mornings, and English services in the evening. Both parties are working actively, and the church people are taking deep interest in the matter. The younger element in the congregation prefer the English language being more familiar with it, while many of the older members prefer the German.

The season for killing ducks, pheasants and squirrels began on the first day of September. Many of the local sportsmen have visited their favorite haunts and expect to return laden with game. Squirrels are very plentiful this year, having been protected two months longer than in previous years. Pheasants are unusually scarce and duck shooting will not open until the latter are driven from their haunts on the big lakes by cold weather. They do not stop for any length of time in the waters in this vicinity but simply light to feed during the flight south. J. D. and Edgar Miller will return from Illinois tonight where they have been shooting prairie chickens.

About the middle of June of the present year Samuel M Zimmerman, a wealthy farmer of Mechanicstown, Pa., disappeared from his home. Not a word as to his whereabouts was heard until two weeks ago, when he came to the home of a brother, C. M. Zimmerman, in Smithville, a ragged tramp and so weak that he could barely stand. To his brother he explained his leaving home by saying that a desire to kill his family had come upon him and that the only way he could get rid of the desire was to leave his home. He claims to his brother that as long as he keeps himself from eating so much that he is weak and emaciated no thoughts of killing enter his mind.

The staunch ship "Esther," manned by Capt. Snyder and Cook Brown, weighed anchor Tuesday morning, and started on her journey towards the canal fishing banks. The craft will proceed as far as Canal Dover giving her occupants a chance at whatever of hunting and fishing there may be en route. As she began to move an old shoe was cast over her bow by a fair friend upon the bank, and it will doubtedly bring good luck. The boat is amply provisioned and Messrs. Huntington Brown, of Mansfield, and John A Shoemaker, of Massillon, have been stowed away for ballast. The others in the company are Judge Wolf, Charles Ackerman and Jacob Weil, of Mansfield; James H. Hunt, John R. Dangler and Warren C. Jacobs, of Massillon.

SIDEWALK RIDING ENDS

Wheelmen Must Now Take the Streets.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Street Railway Matter Comes Up—Nothing Undertaken in the Premises—Tax Money Apportioned Among the Various Funds—Bills Paid.

The Tuesday night session of the city council was attended by all the members except Mr. Smith, of the fourth ward.

The street commissioner's expenditures during the past two weeks amounted to $337.72. The amount was ordered paid.

The mayor and marshal reported having notified property owners in accordance with the curb, gutter and paving resolution adopted at a previous meeting.

A communication from Mrs. Jennie Coleman advised the council of the fact that the proposed construction of sidewalk in front of her property, by the city, will damage the same in the sum of $200 This was referred to the judiciary committee.

A petition, signed by seventy-six property owners in South Erie street, requested the council to take action to prevent the present dangerous and reckless riding of bicycles upon the sidewalks thereof. Mr. Reay's motion to lay the petition on the table was lost. Mr. Paul's motion to refer the petition to the judiciary committee, was amended by Mr. Brown, referring the petition to the mayor, instructing the latter to enforce the general ordinance. Section No. 237 of which prohibits riding and driving of all vehicles on the sidewalks of the city. The amended motion was adopted and test cases will be made. On numerous occasions the supreme court has held that bicycles are vehicles.

John Myers, of State street, presented a claim for $400, averring that his property was damaged to that extent by a grade made in November and December, 1894. The matter was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Paul presented an ordinance to improve Cliff street by curb, gutter and grading. The ordinance also provides for the issue of city notes to the extent of $550, in payment of said improvement. The total cost is to be assessed to abutting property in six semi-annual payments. The rules governing ordinances were suspended on respective motions and the ordinance was read a second and third time and passed.

An ordinance by Mr. Kramer was read for the first time. The provisions are that no person shall engage in the business of bill posting in the city unless having first been duly licensed by the mayor. Persons may engage in the business by paying a license fee of $15 per year and giving bond in the sum of $200 Section 4 provides that no person shall scatter upon the streets, sidewalks or alleys, hand bills, posters, or advertisements on paper, Section 5 provides that any person, firm, association or corporation residing and doing business in Massillon may distribute hand bills or circulars advertising the business engaged in. Violations shall be subject to a fine of from $1 to $25 Mr. Kramer's object is to prevent non-residents from scattering advertising matter over the streets and defacing property.

Mr. Reay reported that the railway committee had called on President Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, to confer with the latter in relation to the Navarre extension Mr. Lynch expressed a willingness to build the line providing the necessary money was furnished. He also requested the committee not to take steps to collect the forfeited bond, saying that the move would but make additional delay.

The ways and means committee reported the following apportionment of $29,942.61 received from the county treasurer: Fire department, $2,020; streets and alleys, $5,028.04; prison and police, $2,415; incidentals, $1,361 15; salaries, $1 600; street commissioner, $350; engineer, $300; light, $4,000; water, $4 757; board of health, $300; sinking fund, $4,500; interest, $3,200; general sewer fund, $72; North and Plum street sewer, $20 44; West Main street paving, $18.98; total, $29,942.61. Mr. Kramer moved to accept the report. Agreed to.

The sewer committee reported that the estimates of the cost of the East and East South street sewers were correct. Mr. Brown's motion to lay the report on the table until the sewer commission reported an acceptance of the sewers was agreed to. Mr Paul's motion to pay the contractors 80 per cent. of their bills was referred to the sewer committee.

Mr. Brown, after investigating the damage claim of Henry Wetter, reported that the claim could be liquidated by purchasing for Mr. Wetter 250 feet of 18 inch sewer pipe The report was accepted. Mr Reay's motion providing for the purchase of the pipe, however, was defeated. Mr. Geitz moved that the street and alley committee be instructed to confer with the Tuscarawas township trustees and request from them payment of half the Wetter claim. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kramer reported that the Taggart Prospect street claim had been investigated and an attempt would be made to burn the tar off of the street by igniting oil.

Mr. Danner, from the lobby, said that he was being damaged by water running over his lot from the State street school grounds, and requested the council to grade an intervening alley. This was referred to the street and alley committee.

A resolution by Mr Paul to improve Cherry street with gravel was adopted.

Does your head feel as though someone was hammering it; as though a million sparks were flying out of the eyes? Have you horrible sickness of the stomach? Burdock Blood Bitters will cure you.

EVERYBODY IS FISHING.

Supt. Inman Gives a Great Reservoir Party.

HE HAS THREE HUNDRED GUESTS

The Stock of Poles and Angle Worms All But Exhausted—Tales that are Told Today from the Banks of the Massillon Reservoir.

People arose at midnight to attend the first fishing party given today by Supt Inman, of the Massillon Water Supply Company. It was this way. Several years ago the reservoir was stocked with bass and all fishing prohibited. A few days ago Mr. Inman decided that the fish had had ample time to increase and multiply, and issued invitations to angle for them on Wednesdays and Saturdays of every week. The rules were published and at midnight it became lawful to tempt the agile bass in the hitherto undisturbed waters of the company.

Some 300 baited hooks were sunk at one time this morning, while the anglers waited patiently for a nibble, and in most cases in vain. Men, women and children and boys and girls flocked to the reservoir, each armed with pole, line and bait, but after several hours of unsuccessful fishing they returned home in disgust. As early as 1 o'clock this morning the fishermen began to assemble, and between that time and 3 o'clock twenty-five or more bass were caught. Fred Race succeeded in landing five beauties, while others caught less numbers. At 7 o'clock by actual count there were 298 lines in the water and 298 persons were seated upon the banks, shivering in the cool morning air but patiently awaiting a run. But it came not. After daylight no bass were caught and comparatively few other fish. Frank Heyman caught four catfish early, but that was all, though his efforts should have received a higher reward. In fact, all of the men fished earnestly, but why should they not?

Marshal Markel was among the number and hundreds more. Even Peter Sailer was on hand, but after driving about with his tackle by his side he concluded to abandon the idea of fishing. Several hundred spectators visited the reservoir from time to time during the day. Kendal furnished the largest number of anglers, though there were those present from all parts of the city. Every conceivable kind of bait was used—minnows, frogs, toads, grasshoppers, worms and lure, but to no avail.

"The bass would not bite and that settled it," remarked one man with a disgusted look depicted upon his countenance, "and I'm going home. Been here since midnight and never got a thing. Don't believe there is a fish in the old place." There were others who expressed their views in language not so mild and others who were too disgusted to speak and only tried to reach home by some unfrequented street.

The reservoir contains many fish beyond a doubt. Its waters were stocked with bass several years ago and fishing has been prohibited since. The reason they did not bite today was because of the noise and the complete circle of gleaming cane poles about the clear water. The bait was tempting no doubt but there was too much of a good thing. The fish which had heretofore been compelled to get out and hustle for breakfast found themselves surrounded by good things to eat, the abundance of which frightened them. The few that were sent out to reconnoiter were caught and their failure to return served as a warning. They may bite sometime in the future after they become accustomed to the multitude and one by one they may be caught. It will require a little practice, however. One may be compelled to wait for a bite a few weeks but in the end his reward will come. The small boys seem to be the successful ones today, for more than one could be seen trudging homeward with a coveted string of small sunfish blended with an occasional cat fish or sucker.

LABOR DAY RACES.

An Interesting Programme for Stark County Wheelmen.

CANTON, Aug. 31.—The following is the programme for the Labor Day bicycle races: No. 1, one mile novice—First prize, chronograph, $15; second, hanging hall hat rack, $8; third, ball bearing bicycle shoes, $3.

No. 2, one mile open. 2:40 class—First prize, "Spark" juvenile wheel, $35; second, dining table, $15; cuff buttons, $5; third, traveling bag, $10.

No. 3, one mile, boys under 17—First prize, sweater, $5; one dozen photos, $3; fountain pen, $2; second, one pair shoes, $5; third, luggage carrier, $2.

No. 4, one mile open, tandem—First prize, one scarf pin, opal set with diamonds. $25; second prize, silk umbrella, $5; pair shoes, $5; silk umbrella, $5; pair shoes, $5.

No. 5, half mile open—First prize, gold watch, $35; second, lamp, $10; trousers, $10; third, wood handle bars, $5, sweater, $2.

No. 6, mile open, county riders only—First prize, folding bed, $30; second, etching, $25; third, one pump, one cyclometer, one handle bar cover, and saddle, $20

No. 7, three mile handicap—First prize, side board, $35; second, parlor rug, $5; watch charm, $5; one set tires, $10; third, bicycle lamp, $5; saddle, $5.

WILL RESUME WORK.

After a shut down of eleven weeks at the Dueber works, 300 engravers, finishers, turners, melters, rollers and polishers will begin work and make good time. It is also stated that it will only be a short time until all of the employes will be summoned to work. The employes of the Hampden shop have been working from three to five days a week.

Death of Mrs. Peters.

Mrs. Minnie Peters, wife of Philip Peters, aged 37 years, died at 4 o'clock Monday morning at her home in Wooster street. Death resulted from dropsy. Mrs. Peters was a sister of Miss Elizabeth List, George and Louis List, of this city. The time of the funeral will be announced tomorrow. Mrs. Peters was a long and patient sufferer and leaves young children.

Now is the time to subscribe.

MR. ELLIS RE-APPOINTED.

He Will Succeed Himself as School Examiner.

John Ellis received today, from Judge Wise, a gorgeous commission as school examiner of Stark county, for a term of three years, ending September 1st, 1899. Mr. Ellis succeeds himself, and his appointment is in response to Judge Wise's agreement with the general feeling that Mr. Ellis has filled the office so satisfactorily and well as to deserve the distinction and responsibility.

THE VERMONT VICTORY

It Exceeds Anything Heretofore Known.

A MAJORITY OF OVER 35,000.

Major McKinley Hears the News—Senator Proctor Explains Why it Was Not Unanimous—Governor Woodbury Says That Vermont Sets the Pace.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

ST. ALBANS, Vt. Sept. 2.—With half a score of remote towns to be heard from, the vote of which will not materially change the result, the Republicans have carried Vermont by more than 35 000 in yesterday's election. These are conservative figures Chairman Merrill, of the Republican state committee, says the majority will be 37,000; others claim 39,000. The result, which exceeds any previous majority for a Republican candidate for governor by many thousands, is due both to the largely increased Republican vote, and at the same time to a marked loss of Democratic votes.

Returns from 235 towns out of 245 give Grant, Rep., 52,751; Jackson, Dem. 14,450; Republican plurality 38,301. The Democrats elected seven representatives, and the Republicans 238.

THE NEWS AT THE MAJOR'S.

CANTON, Sept. 2.—Major McKinley's desk was flooded this morning with congratulatory telegrams from jubilant friends in Vermont, who announced that the Republican majority was somewhere between 35,000 and 38,000. Naturally the major was pleased. Senator Proctor wired: "Vermont ratifies the nomination of our candidate. Campaign too short to make it unanimous, but was rapidly trending that way."

Governor Urban A. Woodbury telegraphs as follows: "Freemen of Vermont send greetings of 35,000 to you, the exponent of protection, prosperity and sound money. Vermont has set the pace, let the column be kept well closed up."

Mrs. McKinley has received no less than five letters from applicants for the position of steward of the White House.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and Miss Mabel McKinley, of New York, arrived this morning.

MR BRYAN HEARS FROM VERMONT.

LONDON, O., Sept. 2.—[By Associated Press]—A short stop was made here for Mr. Bryan to shake hands with the crowd. He was again asked if he had anything to say about the Vermont election, but he declined to be interviewed He was escorted to Springfield from Columbus by W S. Thomas, James Johnson, A S. Claypool, Springfield; W. W. Durbin and Dan Flanagan, of Kenton.

THE JUNE PAY.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Employes get Good News.

The Toledo Blade of Monday says: The Wheeling & Lake Erie pay car will start out tomorrow over the line with the June pay. In about twenty days the car will leave with July pay. After that the company will pay regularly.

Miss Albright and Mr. Ulman in "A Happy Pair," at Bucher's opera house, on Thursday evening.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GATHERING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Gold Standard Democracy Very Much in Earnest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Beautiful weather greeted the delegates and visitors to the Democratic convention of gold standard men today. Hotel corridors are lively and discussion reached a point almost of stump speaking in many places. It is apparent that the delegates, as a rule, are comprised of a higher class of men than generally go to national conventions, many acting this capacity for the first time, and all actuated by patriotic motives.

All but four states are represented, and with full delegations. This matter is a surprise to the committee, considering the short time since the call was issued.

The roll of states showed that over 850 delegates were present. Ex-Governor Flower, of New York, rose to speak. He said that Bryan has endorsed all the revolutionary planks of the Chicago platform and he sees no reason why he hesitates on those of the Populists, which are practically the same. He says that the sentiment of free silver coinage is only a cloak by Bryan and those behind him for more revolutionary measures against the law and prosperity of the country He says Bryan is the first candidate for presidency that ever tried to arouse passions of people against each other in his efforts to forward his candidacy.

At 1:52 the convention took a recess until 4 p. m.

THE PROPOSITION REJECTED.

Palmyra Miners Firm in the Demand for Sixty-eight Cents.

State President Ratchford, of the miners' organization, is in receipt of a proposition from the Palmyra operators by which they wish to adjust the existing differences between themselves and their miners. This proposition was made by them directly to the striking employes and was referred to the state president, though unanimously rejected. The operators now consent to enter into an agreement to pay a ton rate of sixty-five cents for mining The rate demanded by the strikers is sixty-eight cents, and they will, according to President Ratchford's statement, accept nothing less. President Ratchford left for Palmyra this morning, where he will arrange for further support of the men during the prevailing strike.

The Palmyra trouble first originated over disputed screens, but this was amicably adjusted. The operators then proposed to pay the Massillon district rate, sixty-one cents, for mining, and a second strike resulted. The last offer of the operators, issued in view of a compromise, was rejected without consideration. The miners are supported by their organization, and unless the rate demanded is conceded, the strike will continue throughout the coming winter.

FELL IN THE STREET.

An Aged Farmer is Attacked by Dizziness.

John Holwager, who resides east of the city, was overcome by dizziness at the corner of Mill and Charles streets, Monday evening, and fell to the sidewalk. He struck heavily and was rendered unconscious by the shock. In Dr. Rubsam's office restoratives were administered and Mr. Holwager recovered sufficiently to be conveyed to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Peter Kern, in South Erie street. A slight concussion of the brain resulted from the fall and as Mr. Holwager is an aged man his recovery will be slow.

Take Your Vacation Now.

Go to picturesque Mackinac Island via the D. & C. (Coast Line). It only costs $13.50 from Detroit, $15 50 from Toledo, $18 00 from Cleveland for the round trip, including meals and berths. Tickets good for 60 days, bicycles carried free. One thousand miles of lake and river riding on new modern steel steamers for the above rates. Send 2c. for illustrated pamphlet Address, A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit.

Sherman Brigade Reunion at Mt. Vernon, O., Sept. 1st to 4th.

For the above occasion the W. & L. E. railway will sell low round trip rates on above dates, good to return Sept. 5.

VETERANS AT ST. PAUL.

The Great Parade Started This Morning at 10:30—Mrs. Logan's Reception.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 2.—[By Associated Press]—The great parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, less than two miles in length, started at 10:30, headed by Gen. Walker and staff. Then came the veterans' signal corps leading the first division, comprising the departments of Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; and New York made the second division. In the fourth division was Indiana with Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, and Iowa. Kentucky and West Virginia were in sixth, with South Dakota. Washington, Alaska, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah and Tennessee. There were eight divisions in all.

Mrs. John A Logan was the recipient of special attention as she passed in a carriage. At one point in the line twenty young girls, the daughters of soldiers, scattered flowers in the pathway of the veterans, which old soldiers eagerly picked up and placed in their buttonholes. At the head of Sixth street the column passed beneath an evergreen arch erected by colored people, emblematic of their everlasting remembrance of the deeds of the soldiers of the war of the rebellion. At Government square two thousand children were placed on a stand so dressed as to represent a mammoth American flag, the sight of which gladdened the eyes of all veterans, especially as the children broke into a grand chorus, singing patriotic songs. The review by Commander in Chief Walker took place at the lower end of Sixth street.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Later Proceedings of the Massillon Convention.

The fifth sub district Epworth League convention, which was held in the First Methodist Episcopal church on Tuesday, closed with the evening session.

During the afternoon session devotional service was led by the Rev. Mr. Heighway, of Canton, after which a short time was devoted to personal testimony as to "What the Epworth League has Done for Me." The finances of the League were discussed by L. L. McClure, of Canton. Miss Clara Orrell, of Canton, gave a recitation entitled "After the Sale." This was well rendered and well received. The Rev. G. B. Smith, of Massillon, gave an interesting talk on "Reflex Influence of the League on the Youth of the Church." This was followed by several selections of music. Miss Lela Smith then gave in a pleasing manner a recitation entitled "The First Settler's Story" Miss Celia Frey, of Canton, then gave an interesting talk on "The Relation of the Epworth League to Missions" The question drawer, conducted by H. H. Whiting, was full of interest.

Daniel Smith, of Greentown, was appointed member of the district cabinet, and the committee on place and time of next meeting reported Dueber avenue, Canton as the place, and the first Friday of December the time. On motion the present cabinet was continued for the remainder of the year.

In the evening devotional services were conducted by Mr. Long, of Canton. Report of the committee on resolutions was adopted. Mr. Willetts, of Canton, then read a poem entitled "Sunlight and Shadow." Mrs. C. E. Ball, of Canton, sang a solo, "Rock of Ages," after which music was rendered by the Sunday school orchestra, followed by Rev. Mr. Beetham in a talk on the Epworth League and the temperance cause.

The talk on China and Japan by a student from Japan was exceedingly interesting. A banjo solo by Mr. Henry Weinrich followed.

EXCURSIONS TO CLEVELAND

Centennial Celebration, August 11th and September 9th Via Pennsylvania Lines.

One fare for the round trip excursion tickets to Cleveland, O., will be sold Tuesday, August 11, and Wednesday, September 9, via Pennsylvania Lines for the Centennial celebration. Return trip must be made through to original starting point within four days, including date of sale. The arrangements for the Centennial celebration at Cleveland have been elaborately prepared. the features are varied, and typical of a century's growth of Ohio's thriving and most populous city on the shores of Lake Erie.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

WHITE ROSE FLOUR--

Has been tested by many of the best housekeepers in Massillon and vicinity. Wherever tried it has given *Perfect Satisfaction*.. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT? Highest Market Price paid for wheat at the . . . . . .

POCOCK MILLS. MASSILLON, ...OHIO.. **M. NEAL, Prop.**

Stuff which has the summerish complexion has been invited to go. Price the persuader. We want Room for Fall Goods. SPANGLER & Co. New New New Fall Hats. Ties. Caps.

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CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

Clubs Have Begun to Pick Out Next Year's Timber.

FEW COLLEGE PLAYERS SIGN.

McCreary of Louisville Has Become a Star. Left Handed Players Are Unsuccessful as Infielders — "Uncle" Anson's Fading Bloom—Tebeau's Case.

As the championship season in baseball draws to its close the clubs of the major League have begun a new raid upon young players in the minor organizations. This is due to a general desire to forestall the drafting privilege to which every club is entitled at the end of the season. The Philadelphias lead all clubs in this search after new timber, which confirms the report that its owners intend to reorganize their team on the basis of young players. The recent addition to their team of Lajoie and Grier has been followed up by the purchase of the release of Gallagher, shortstop of the Wilmington (Del.) club. Gallagher is one of the promising young players on whom more than one National league manager has been keeping an eye.

Following in the footsteps of Philadelphia, the Boston club has begun to reach out after young blood, and it paid a good market price for the release of Pitcher Klobedouz of the Fall River nine. The Washingtons about the same time secured the services of a young college player, Herbert Smith, who made quite a reputation as an infielder on the University of Pennsylvania nine. Since the close of the college year Smith has been playing with semiprofessional teams and has rejected a number of offers from National league

THOMAS L. M'CREARY.

clubs. The Washington offer, however, seemed to be tempting beyond his power of resistance. It is the very general opinion that he is strong enough to hold his place in National league company.

Very few college players succumb to the tempting offers with which National league clubs beset them. Carter of Yale could have written his own salary in either of half a dozen League contracts. Mahoney of the Georgetown university, Schoenhut, Thomas and Goeckle of the University of Pennsylvania, Ward of Princeton and Preist of Cornell were all besought by National league managers to sign professional contracts, and all refused. The ex-college players who are now professionally enrolled in major League teams are Smith, with the Washingtons; Lewis and Tenny, with the Bostons; Pond, with the Baltimores, and McCreary, with the Louisvilles. The latter is, in my opinion, the choice of the five. From a player of no particular prominence he has developed into a star of the first magnitude.

McCreary is not 23 years old, and his career on the ballfield is quite brief. It began as second baseman for the Young Men's Christian association team in Washington during the summer of 1893. The next year he became a professional by signing with the Norfolk club of the Virginia league, where he played at second base, in the outfield and pitched some. In 1895 he was a member of the Georgetown college team till the summer vacation began, when he accepted an offer made by the Louisville club. It was not till the present season was pretty well advanced that McCreary got a chance to prove that he is one of the best batsmen in the country. In April his release could have been purchased for $500. Now $5,000 offered would probably be rejected. This is another case where opportunity came by chance and made a star. McCreary was engaged by the Louisville club for a pitcher, but an injury to Holmes and the sickness of McFarland placed him temporarily in the outfield, where he soon established his superiority as a batsman and fielder. Thus is added another name to the long list of players who started as pitchers and won fame in the outfield and as batsmen. The others I have mentioned before, most prominent among them being Tiernan, Van Haltren, Smith, Burkett and Parrott.

After giving a fair trial to Hulen as a shortstop the Philadelphia club has laid him off. His trial on the infield was generally regarded as a losing experiment for no other reason than that the young man throws with his left hand. That peculiarity is believed to be an insurmountable obstacle to any infielder except a first baseman. It certainly acted as a serious handicap to Hulen, who lost many runners by being compelled to turn before he threw after stopping the ball on his right side. I never knew more than one infielder who was left handed and made any considerable success in his playing, and that was Carpenter, the once famous third baseman of the Syracuse Stars, and later of the Cincinnatis. Beckley uses his left hand in throwing, but his work at first base requires very little use of it in that way.

Speaking of players who have remained under their managers' eyes as undiscovered stars for months or seasons and then suddenly burst out with stellar attractions, we must not forget Denzer of the St. Paul club. The veteran Comiskey regards him as a wonder. Part of last year and early in this season young Denzer played occasionally for Comiskey without attracting even a suspicion that he was a ball player or a pitcher. Comiskey even now wonders why he didn't make the mistake of releasing him on the demerit of his early work for the St. Paul club. But Denzer, like the band, played on. Some time in the first half of this season he beagn to show, as they say at the race track, and in a few weeks he, by wonderful work, caught the favor and admiration of his manager. The hitherto obscure youngster had suddenly taken his place among the bright lights of the diamond. Comiskey is willing to stake his reputation as a judge of young players that Denzer will be a second Rusie, Hoffer or Nichols. That is a big recommendation for Denzer, but it does not place him permanently among the stars. He'll have to do that himself by his work. The best judges of players frequently make mistakes in their estimates. There's Anson, who several years ago had Charley Irwin on his team as a third baseman, but let him go because he said Irwin was weak on running in and fielding short grounders.

Comiskey took up Anson's cast off and a year later sold his release to Cincinnati. Today Irwin is one of the best third basemen in the big League, and, strange to say, his "long suit" is handling short infield balls.

I saw Anson on his recent visit to New York, and it grieves me, as a historian, to record the fact that he is accumulating the penalties of a man of his age very rapidly. His face has lost much of that youthful freshness which so long clung to him. His form is losing the lines of the young man and is slowly but surely taking on the outlines of advanced age. His steps have lost much of their former elasticity, and the angle at his knees when he walks across the diamond are distinctly more acute than they were a year ago. I believe Anson's unfortunate theatrical venture last winter did more to destroy or undermine his wonderfully preserved vitality than the worry of a dozen baseball seasons.

Uncle Adrian wished me to put him on record in two things—first, that McKinley will be the next president; secondly, that the Colts will win the next National league pennant. Taking him as a composite prophet, I'm afraid his predictions will not add considerable to the hopes of Major McKinley's adherents.

The decision of the Cleveland court in Tebeau's case was, I believe, very generally anticipated. As I understand the judge, when he refused the National league's motion to dismiss the injunction, held that the defendants have a right under their constitution and rules to fine and discipline players, but that in this particular case the fine was improperly imposed and cannot, therefore, be collected. It is now of general interest to see what will be the magnates' next step in this battle between organized baseball and one of its players.

O. P. CAYLOR.

SPORTING MISCELLANY.

The Pennsylvania stallion William Penn, 2:07¼, is said to be showing very fast in his work.

Entries for the annual championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic union close on Sept. 5.

Richard Croker, the American horseman, has taken a 20 year lease of a horse farm in Berkshire, England.

The well known horseman John McCorkell, who was formerly lessee of Point Breeze track, at Philadelphia, died recently at Norristown, Pa.

Jake Gaudaur, the oarsman, is in England. His championship race with Stanbury is dated for Sept. 7. Clasper is building a new boat for him.

The Australian cricket team which will visit this country next month is said to be the strongest eleven that has ever represented the antipodes in America.

J. P. Reed of Pittsburg, one of the greatest checker players in the country, has gone to London. He is matched to play at Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds and Edinburgh.

A YOUNG HERCULES.

Philadis Cellai, Sixteen Years of Age, Has the Strength of a Giant.

There is in New York a 16-year-old lad of wonderful strength. His name is Philadis Cellai. As is indicated by his name, he is of Italian parentage, but he is a native American nevertheless. He has one characteristic which bids fair to make him famous. It is his remarkable muscular power. This natural gift did not make itself particularly apparent until a year or so ago, when he was employed by Jacob Wunderlich of the Windermere hotel. Here he began to give to the guests of the hotel exhibitions of his great lifting power. He would pick up heavy casks and barrels and toss them around like playthings.

Mr. Wunderlich took an interest in the boy and sent him to Attila's School of

PHILADIS CELLAI.

Physical Culture, where he astonished the professor by his cleverness in handling heavy weights.

Attila put the boy through a severe test every morning, and in a short while Philadis was able to perform feats with heavy weights which many strong men had failed to do. He has learned to break heavy chains, bear up six men who rest on his chest and put himself through other trying tests.

Mr. Wunderlich, who has assumed the management of Cellai, will match him in an exhibition in feats of strength with any boy in America under 20 years of age for $500 a side.

Joseph Jefferson's Retort.

Joseph Jefferson was once spending a few days with a Scotch peer. The daughter of an earl was another visitor. "I suppose," said Mr. Jefferson, "there must have been something in my American manner that amused her, for she made a dead set at quizzing me. I did not detect it at first, and answered some of her absurd questions about America quite innocently. She kept her face so well that I might never have discovered this but for the idiotic grin upon the smooth face of one of her admirers, and then I felt that, for the honor of my country, if she made another thrust at me, I would parry it if I could. I had not long to wait, for, emboldened by her late success, she turned upon me and said, 'By the bye, have you met the queen lately?' 'No, madam,' I replied, with perfect seriousness, 'I was out when her majesty called upon me.' She colored slightly and then turned away, and never spoke to me again, but I was revenged."

CYCLERS AND CYCLING

Trick Riders Continue to Cut Queer Capers.

CHAT ABOUT LATE INVENTIONS.

Cabanne Ready to Take the Track—Features of the Quill Club Meet—Proposed Handicap Race Restriction—How Women Riders Should Dismount.

There are two lyrical lines of history which inform us that:

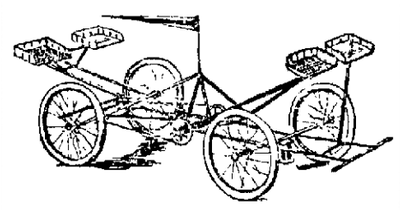
The king of France, with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill and then marched down again.

This may have been considered in that day a somewhat remarkable feat, and it may be that his majesty rather prided himself upon it, but if he could have been at Washington a week or so ago when Eugene A. Neidert, mounted on his trusty bicycle, rode up and down the steps at the east front of the capitol building he would have realized that his own performance was but crude and amateurish.

Trick riding is apparently becoming more and more a fad, the danger that attaches to most experiments being very alluring to venturesome wheelmen; but the honor and profit derivable from such performances are greatly disproportionate to the risk incurred, and the great majority of cyclists prefer the pleasures of the plain road.

Speaking of the road suggests the mention of a new sort of cycle, designed for a quartet and known as the "seesaw quad." It is peculiarly a road machine, and is intended to be used for easy excursions along country lanes. It has an up and down "seesaw" motion, which gives it the general appearance of a hand car, such as is used by track repairers on a railway, only this machine is built on lighter lines. However, there is necessarily a great deal of friction to overcome, and it seems probable that the "seesaw" will go the way of all the other expansions of the original bicycling idea and be called in and made over into the regulation two wheeler.

Another inventor, who thinks he has solved the problem of overcoming the disadvantages of the high gear, has a plan to change the gear without removing the wheel by means of a detachable sprocket on the rear hub. This he provides for by making his rear sprocket in two pieces, which fit into each other and are fastened securely in place by a narrow screw collar on the hub. Small lugs on the parts of the toothed wheel and corresponding depressions in the flange of the hub obviate danger of the sprocket turning without the hub. By using this device, the inventor



THE SEESAW QUAD.

says, the gear may be changed in less than five minutes without taking off the wheel or loosening the bearings.

While the recent national meet at Louisville was not so well attended as the one held last year at Asbury Park, it was unquestionably a success, and the wheeling world is gratified to know it, but there is probably no cycler in the country who is better pleased with results than is L. D. Cabanne of St. Louis. Cabanne, you remember, is the man who, with Titus and Murphy, was expelled from the league last year for alleged "crooked" riding at the St. Louis meet. Now that he has been reinstated, he has nothing but good words for all men, and particularly those who were instrumental in securing the extension of clemency in his behalf.

The Quill club meet, which is set for Sept. 19 at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., is attracting wide attention. There is a good track, there will be many entries for all the events and the purses that are hung up are heavy. Judging by appearances, there will be no lack of fast riding and general enthusiasm. It seems probable that nearly every prominent professional now riding on the national circuit will be present. Should all enter, the list will include E. C. Bald, Tom Cooper, Nat and Tom Butler, Jay Eaton, Walter C. Sanger, Conn Baker, Otto Zeigler, J. P. Bliss, John S. Johnson, J. W. Parsons and others more or less famous. The professionals will have $660 in prize money to divide between them. The value of the prize list is $1,200.

A timely suggestion from a well known racing man is to restrict open and handicap races to those who have won a place in a novice race. In view of accidents at recent meets invariably caused by the new rider, who generally loses his head at the critical moment, the suggestion is worthy of serious consideration.

There is one thing to which a wheelwoman cannot devote too much care and study—to wit, a graceful dismount. Few are able, or rather few do, dismount in a graceful and easy manner. Nineteen times out of 20 the woman jumps down from her wheel as though it were a dogcart or some other vehicle equally high. There is no need of this. She will find it infinitely easier and far more becoming to her dignity and modesty to step off lightly and at the proper time, with the down stroke of the pedal. Another thing, how many women riders are taught that they should not dismount on a street until they have wheeled to a curbstone on the right side of the road?

Women very often jump from their wheels in the middle of the road as if every vehicle in the rear must come to a standstill and wait until they have walked to the curb. The common rules of the road should be impressed upon all riders, and many women who are not accustomed to driving and have spent all their previous existence as pedestrians or passengers on cars have yet to learn that there is a code of rules for the control of the highway. When a woman dismounts in the middle of the road, she has no regard for her own safety and should not expect others to think for her.

Why the L. A. W. Racing Board Is Slow.

In behalf of the racing board of the L. A. W., The American Cyclist has this to say:

"Complaint is made that the racing board is very slow in investigating violations of the rules. The fact is the racing board has its hands more than full. The constantly increasing numbers of amateurs and professionals will necessitate some change in the present system of government if the sport continues to increase in popularity as it has during the past year."

TORNADO LESSONS.

Deducted From a Large Amount of Very Costly Experience.

We have in this country this season a large amount of very costly tornado experience, some of which has been entirely unique.

Scientists are, we hope and believe, not idle with respect to observations of these events, nor are they neglecting efforts to deduce from them methods of rendering human life more secure in the future. For the country the value of the cave as a place of refuge has become well established, and while no means of saving the home or improvements can even be hinted at life itself may at least be preserved in a large majority of cases if its possessor will but take the pains to provide this means.

Hon. J. R. Sage, director of the Iowa weather and crop service, who has long been a careful student of meteorological problems, is quite firmly of the opinion that a system of signals can be devised in connection with the weather service that will at least furnish the inhabitants of the towns with warning of the approach of these storms. In a recent interview with an Iowa Homestead reporter he outlines such a system, and incidentally mentions that the tornado does not travel more than 40 or 60 miles an hour and can be heard for many miles, even without the assistance of the telegraph. The operator at Pomeroy, he said, knew of the approach of the tornado which struck that town two years ago for more than half an hour before it reached the place, and the signal office at St. Louis this season knew of the approach of the tornado for two hours before it struck that city. They, however, did not know in advance its precise course, and they were hampered by the fear of creating a panic, but Mr. Sage's idea seems to be that a system of signals could be arranged which would give notice of the gathering of a tornado and outlining its possible course or courses in such a way as to render those living within its probable range more prudent during the danger period without unnecessarily alarming them. Such a system, he thinks, could be provided without any additional machinery beyond that which the present weather department furnishes.

Mr. Sage also makes some suggestions with reference to building houses on the prairie which are worthy of serious consideration. He would build the first story very strong, anchoring it at suitable places to the foundation by steel rods, and the frame of the lower story should be as strong as possible. The roof, on the other hand, should be left so that the suction of the tornado could draw the air out of the house, for if this cannot be done without pulling down the whole house the whole house must go, while if a vent is given the building need not go. Cellars should also have outside openings, so that the air in them may be let out; otherwise the house may be torn up by the roots, as it were, in the effort made by this air to escape. For similar reasons the first story of a house should have plenty of openings.

Lifting Mortgages.

The farmers of Lincoln county, Wash., found themselves under a load of mortgages which they could not lift from the product of their farms. Irrigation Age tells that they quit the farms and went prospecting in the mountains, found mineral, opened and worked the prospects, made mines of them and paid off the indebtedness due on the lands. They are fortunate in living in proximity to gold mines where such a course is practicable, but it is a suggestion of the intimate relation which will sometimes exist between the agricultural and mining industries of the mountain states. If the mines had been developed by others, it would have made a market for the products of the farm, so that each would have performed his legitimate share, the miner and the farmer.

Seed Potatoes.

Second crop seed potatoes are good, as we well know. The next best seed, says The Farm Journal, is that grown from last year's seed planted so late that they do not fully mature before frost stops growth. When to plant depends on latitude, climate and variety, but many who cannot keep tubers in good condition that have been grown from April and May plantings may succeed if they will plant this month. The main difficulty is to get good seed at this season. The resulting crop may be small, but the seed thus grown will have strong vitality.

Transplanting Asparagus.

According to American Gardening, the young plants are not necessarily transplanted the first year if grown in garden rows unless the stand be very thick. But if desired they may be set in close rows, with plants a few inches apart for the first year. This leaves them in easy shape to handle when winter protection is needed.

News and Notes.

It is told that the Lorillard is the best tomato for forcing, and that one can have it in fruit 9 months out of the 12.

To mend holes in milk pans Farm Journal advises making the hole larger by inserting a fork tine, which will make the edges rough, so it will hold a shot in place, then pound flat with hammer, resting the pan on a flatiron.

Ex-Statistician Dodge thinks there is a scarcity of sheep and a bright outlook for those who take care of their flocks.

The United States produces 4,000,000 bushels of peanuts, or one-sixth of the total production of the world.

The spray pump promises to be as important an invention for the horticulturist as the cotton gin was for the cotton planter.

Blanch the early celery by means of boards. Keep the soil well stirred about all plants early as well as late.

Agriculture department reports indicate an abundant yield of all crops, especially corn.

Real Swell.

Four cases of piece goods received at Breed's for to make

Suits, Trousers and Overcoats. MY PRICES WILL BE LOWER THAN EVER.

Suits from $15.00 to $35.00.
Trousers 3.00 to 10.00.
Overcoats 15.00 to 40.00.

Remember I pay as much as any merchant tailor in the city, therefore you will receive first-class garments.

W. F. Breed, - Tailor,

EAST MAIN STREET.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News.

Now is the time to subscribe,

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Workingmen and farmers wanted to locate in the South. No blizzards; no cold waves; no sunstrokes. Land on the line of the QUEEN & CRESCENT sells for $3.00 to $5.00 an acre, and on easy terms. They're raising 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Grass grows green ten months in the year. Healthy climate. Good churches and schools. Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for books and maps. Round-trip tickets South June 2nd and 16th, July 7th and 21st, Aug. 4th and 18th, Sept. 1st and 15th, and Oct. 6th and 20th, about half rates; one-way tickets first Tuesday each month, half rates. Go South and find the easiest place on earth to secure your own home, with your own

LAND AND A LIVING.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	
Toledo Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	
Fremont	9 28	3 16	9 07	
Clyde	9 42	3 33	9 26	
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	
Monroeville	10 12	4 05	10 05	
Norwalk	10 23	4 16	10 16	
Wellington	11 07	5 08	11 02	
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	
Lodi	11 37	5 33	11 31	
Creston	11 53	5 48	11 47	
Orrville	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre	1 42			6 42
Valley Jct.	2 18			7 12
Canal Dover	2 40			
Marietta	7 55			
Sherrodsville	2 38			7 35
Bowerston	2 51			7 50
Scio	3 05			8 03
Jewett	3 18			8 15
Dillonvale	4 15			9 12
Warrenton	4 33			9 30
Brilliant	4 52			9 52
Mingo Jct.	5 00			10 00
Steubenville	5 10			10 10
Martin's Ferry	4 58			9 58
Wheeling	5 10			10 0

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No. 4†
	a. m.	p. m.		
Wheeling	9 00	3 55		
Martin's Ferry	9 12	07		
Steubenville	8 55	3 5		
Mingo Jct.	9 05	4 05		
Brilliant	9 13	1		
Warrenton	9 40	4 5		
Dillonvale	9 59	54		
Jewett	0 55	5 50		
Scio	11 07	0		
Bowerston	11 19	5		
Leesville				
Sherrodsville	11 31	6 29		
N. Cumberland				
Valley Jct.	11 50	6 52		
Navarre	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville	1 45		5 18	10 16
Creston	2 16		5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32		6 03	11 03
Spencer	2 49		6 19	11 20
Wellington	3 04		6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54		7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville	4 05		7 30	12 26
Bellevue	4 21		7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37		8 01	1 06
Fremont	4 55		8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19		8 42	1 49
Toledo .....Ar	6 20		9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk Lv	5 35	Huron, ...Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan	6 00
Huron .....Ar	6 30	Norwalk .....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect July 19, 1896

North Bound	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport	.....	*8 08	12 25	4 45
Uhrichsville, arr.	.....	8 10	2 35	7 00
Uhrichsville, dep.	5 —	8 10	*2 35	7 00
New Philadelphia	5 52	8 28	2 53	7 19
Canal Dover	5 —	8 36	3 00	7 26
Strasburg	5 55	8 49	3 13	7 39
Justus	6 1-	9 08	3 30	7 58
Massillon	6 38	9 25	3 45	8 15
Warwick	6 5-	9 50	4 10	.....
Sterling	7 1'	10 12	4 33	.....
Chippewa Lake	7 32	10 26	4 48	.....
Medina	" -	10 37	5 00	.....
Lester	7 45	10 45	5 10	.....
Lester Junc	8 27	10 50	5 44	.....
Grafton	- -	11 07	6 08	.....
Elyria	9 0	11 21	6 21	.....
Lorain	9 1(	11 35	6 35	.....
Lester Junc	7 5-	10 49	5 15	.....
Cleveland	9 0(	*11 50	*6 15	.....

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p.m	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland	*7 20	1 00	*4 3-	.....
Lester Junc	8 19	1 57	5 24	...
Lorain	7 00	1 06	4 1'	+7 25
Elyria	7 15	1 15	4 2	7 45
Grafton	7 32	1 26	4 -	8 01
Lester Junc	7 50	1 33	5 06	+8 19
Lester	8 22	2 00	5 39	.....
Medina	8 31	2 09	5 -	.....
Chippewa Lake	8 42	2 20	6 08	.....
Sterling	8 57	2 35	6 11	7
Warwick	9 20	2 58	6 37	a. m.
Massillon	9 47	3 22	7 04	6 30
Justus	10 03	3 39	7 21	6 46
Strasburg	10 20	3 56	7 35	7 03
Canal Dover	10 35	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 42	4 17	8 00	7 23
Uhrichsville, arr.	*11 00	4 37	*- 0	7 44
Uhrichsville, dep	11 27	4 52	+8 20	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	7 00	+10 30	10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport, to Wheeling a. m., p. m., p. m. Electric cars to Bridgeport a. m., p. m., p. m.
*Daily.
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Uhrichsville only and on same days train 6 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,
M. C. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Where to Go in Summer

and How to Get There

The Ocean Resorts

Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle Park, Ocean City, Long Branch and other resorts along the New Jersey coast in Pennsylvania Lines direct to Cape May, Narragansett Pier, Newport, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the popular resorts along the Atlantic from Chesapeake Bay to Maine, these lines offer special rates and routes.

In the Mountains

Cresson, Bedford Springs, Chambersburg, Altoona and other resorts in the Alleghenies are located on the Pennsylvania Lines, which also lead direct to the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Watkins Glen, Mt. Dessert Island, and places of Summer sojourn in Eastern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

The Lake Region

The low tourist rate over the Pennsylvania Lines brings Mackinac, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Clemens, St. Clair, Muskegon, Traverse City, Saginaw City, Sault Ste. Marie, Gogebic, St. Ignace, Watersmeet, Au Sable, Iron Mountain and all romantic resorts of Northern Michigan within reach. The return limit will be ample for extended sojourn. Tourist tickets will also reach over these lines to Ashland, Cedar Lake, Devil's Lake, Pelican Lake, Three Lakes, Waukesha and other resorts in the Northwest.

For information concerning rates, time of trains and first class through service, please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines ticket agent or address D. W. DUSEN, Chief Assistant Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
Taking Effect November 24, 1896

NORTE BOUND.

	* No. 14.	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10.
Massillon	A. M.	A. M	A. M	P. M.
Canton	6 58	8 15	P. M 12 32	4 14
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 38	5 04
Cleveland	8 10	10 10	2 55	6 30

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1	† No. 3	* No. 5.	* No. 15
Cleveland	A. M 7 10	A. M 11 00	P. M 3 15	P. M. 6 30
Akron	8 27	P. M 12 03	4 26	7 32
Canton	9 41	1 08	5 35	8 46
Massillon	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store, No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R.

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, June 14, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, every 30 minutes, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	11 30 a. m. 5 30 p. m.
*6 06 a. m.	12 06 p. m. 6 06 p. m.
6 42 a. m.	12 42 p. m. 6 42 p. m.
7 18 a. m.	1 18 p. m. 7 18 p. m
7 54 a. m.	1 54 p. m. 7 54 p. m.
8 30 a. m.	2 30 p. m. 8 30 p. m.
9 06 a. m.	3 06 p. m. 9 06 p. m.
9 42 a. m.	3 42 p. m. 9 42 p. m.
10 18 a. m.	4 18 p. m. 10 30 p. m
10 54 a. m.	4 54 p. m.

*Daily, except Sunday.
All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.
For special service, rates and information, apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

WHAT IS A BARREL!

Full Sized Barrels Demanded—Pony Barrels Are Not Wanted.

Some shippers seem to think that a barrel is a barrel regardless of size and that it makes no difference, so far as selling produce is concerned, whether it is packed in a regular full sized barrel or in a small or "pony" barrel. Further, our conviction is that these small barrels are sometimes used with dishonest intent, the sellers imagining that a small barrel will sell as quickly and for as much as a large one. But there never was a greater mistake. The wholesale produce dealers of New York, Boston and Baltimore have recently sent out circulars explaining why the use of these small barrels involves them in loss, the gist of which Rural New Yorker summarizes as follows:

The outlet for shipments to these cities is, of course, to the retail dealers, many of them out of town. These dealers use the term barrel as a unit of measure, and they demand full measure. If they order ten barrels of potatoes, they want ten barrels, and to send them ten of the so called barrels which some shippers use would be to give them in reality about nine barrels. The result is that the demand is greatest for the large barrels, and as demand controls price the price of the barrels is relatively higher. It is estimated that on the average the small barrels contain about 15 per cent less than the large ones, but they usually sell for 20 to 25 per cent below the price of large ones. Is this profitable to the shipper? Of course, when there is a scarcity of anything on the market, the buyers are less particular. But in case of an oversupply the large barrels are in great demand, are sold first to the best trade, and the small ones must be sold later for what they will bring, or, as is often the case, are not sold at all and are a total loss.

Another point against the small barrels is the fact that in paying freight carriage and often commission the charge is the same on a small as on a large barrel. The cartman won't deduct anything for pony barrels. The railroads estimate the freight at so much per barrel regardless of size. The commission merchant will handle a large barrel of potatoes or other produce for the same price as a small one. In fact, he would sooner handle the large barrel, for it is less work to sell it. The small barrel is a source of annoyance, dissatisfaction and loss all around.

The standard barrel recommended by the produce trade of New York city measures 17 inches in diameter of head, 19¾ diameter of bilge; length of stave 27 inches; length between heads, 25½ inches. This is what is known as the standard flour barrel.

Hillside Terraces.

The North Carolina station has issued an illustrated bulletin on hillside terraces or ditches. The object of hillside terracing and ditching is to prevent the soil from washing away. The objections to them are that their banks become fringed with noxious weeds and they are impassable to wagons and machinery.

Attention is called to a method that originated with P. D. Mangum of Wake Forest, N. C. This minimizes the weed fringe and admits of the free use of machinery. He has had the method in use ten years. His terrace is a spiral, with a gradual rise from base to top of the hill. If but one side of the hill is to be terraced, run back and forth, beginning the second where the first ends. The planted rows run diagonally across each terrace, slanting just enough to cause running water to follow the row rather than to spill over from row to row, and these rows conduct the water to the edge of the terrace nearest to the top of the hill. This system deepens the soil from year to year, and Mr. Mangum's fields have constantly increased in productiveness.

Old Strawberry Beds.

Here is what M. A. Thayer, authority in such matters, says on a subject of general importance:

If season has been favorable and a large crop produced or if grass and weeds have been allowed to take possession, then do not hesitate to plow under and start new beds. If, however, a small crop was produced from vigorous vines and the beds kept free from grass and weeds, as they should be, then the second year, or even a third, may be profitable, depending much on season, fertility of soil, cultivation, etc. When old beds are to be continued, they should be mowed immediately after fruiting and burned over. Then reduce rows to six inches in width, hoe out all weeds and grass, apply fine manure and cultivate often, same as new beds. With this treatment new runners will soon appear, and a nice matted row may be secured, producing many berries the following season. As a rule new beds every year are most profitable and satisfactory.

How to Treat Ivy Poisoning.

A Rural New Yorker correspondent writes: "My experience with poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac—the last I dread the most—has been very simple. Put sweet cream on a cloth and cover the affected part; renew as soon as it begins to get dry. This will draw all the poison out in a few days, put the skin in a healing condition, and the poison will never return. Simple as this remedy seems to be, it is nevertheless unfailing."

The Corn Shredder.

Charles S. Hawkins in The Indiana Farmer, after four years' use of the corn shredder, passes judgment against it as being too slow, making the fodder cost too much, and as too dangerous because of the frequent choking and the risks involved in clearing it. He thinks it must be improved or abandoned.

SILO CONSTRUCTION.

Cheap Silos Don't Pay—Round Versus Square Silos—Airtight Silos.

J. S. Woodward, the progressive eastern farmer and stock grower, writes as follows to Prairie Farmer on the output of silos:

I have no patience with those who advise the construction of cheap silos. It is doubtless a fact that a silo may be put up very cheaply, even of single boards, and keep silage fairly well for a year or two, but in the end it will be found unsatisfactory. In the building of a silo, as in everything else, "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Whether it shall be round or square depends more upon the taste of the builder than anything else. The round silo is theoretically perfect, but practically it does not make a continental's difference in the keeping of the contents. While the round silo does away with the corners it costs more to build, and if put inside a building nearly one-fourth of the space is wasted. Then, if it is so large that a partition is needed, it is impossible to put one in of sufficient strength to endure the pressure without making it so thick that much space is wasted, and the partition becomes an air shoot, down which the air can pass to leak out into the silage all along the corners, and then the corners made by putting a partition across a round silo are of the very worst shape.

I have been in many round silos and have seen as large a proportion of waste as in any well constructed square one, with the corners simply filled with a 6 by 6 stick sawed diagonally and nailed in firmly, first coating the corners well with pitch and coal tar. Recently I have been counseled about the building of a number of silos, and in every case have insisted that they be double papered, and the silage has kept perfectly. My method is to have the first boarding put on and nailed very firmly, then over this put a lining of the best tarred felt or paper and tack it solid.

Now over this spread a coat of pitch and coal tar mixed just as thick as it can be spread, or if the pitch cannot be had, boil down the tar to the like consistency, and while this coat is still soft put on another lining of tarred paper or felt, and over this put the lining of narrow matched boards (a half inch thick is as good as thicker), and nail it very firmly. On to the corners put an extra strip of the paper, coat it with the pitch or tar and into this nail a piece of 6 by 6, sawed diagonally so as to make it fit, leaving about a 9 inch face. I would now advise painting the inside with two coats of fresh coal tar. Put on the first one and give it a week to dry, when apply the second, and this should have at least a month to harden before filling the silo. We shall now have a silo absolutely airtight, and that is what is wanted to have the contents come out in the most perfect condition. If these instructions be minutely followed and the corn be properly grown and put in, I will warrant no failures, but the utmost satisfaction.

Fall Pigs.

With the prospect of feed being both abundant and cheap the wisdom of securing an ample number of "packages" to put it into seems apparent, and it will therefore be well to consider the expediency of doing a good deal of breeding for fall litters. As the Iowa Homestead says: "No one can foresee what the price of hogs will be, although we may all, perhaps, assume that it will not be very high. Still, with corn probably ruling low and hogs sympathizing with the conditions which make all the products low in price, it is better to sell the corn by the hundred after it is fed than by the bushel before. If fall litters are bred for, it should be done at once, so that the pigs may get a good start before cold weather comes. The conditions are not such as to induce the breeding of fall litters in the expectation of any phenomenal returns, but the chances are that the farmer who at husking time this year finds himself with a big lot of pigs coming on will be in a good deal better situation than he who has only a few."

Application of Fertilizers.

"Soluble and active and therefore costly fertilizers are best applied in small doses, at or near the surface of the ground and at short intervals, while cheap, insoluble and slowly acting manures may be used in large applications and deeply mixed in order to establish a more permanent state of fertility." Again, Professor Johnson says: "Wood ashes or cheap lime should be broadcasted at the rate of some 500 pounds per acre yearly. If, as is becoming common, crimson clover or other legume be sown to gather nitrogen, this dressing of lime and a liberal use of potash salts will probably be essential to the highest success."

News and Notes.

The Society For the Promotion of Agricultural Science will meet at the Buffalo Library building Aug. 21-22. Professor William R. Lazenby, Columbus, O., president; Professor Charles S. Plumb, Lafayette, Ind., secretary.

Co-operative agriculture has made great strides in Europe of late years.

The late A. S. Fuller is credited with saying that peanut vines for plowing under as a fertilizer are fully equal, if not superior, to crimson clover, and they have the advantage of maturing in half the time of any of the true clovers.

There are still nearly 600,000,000 acres of vacant public land in the United States. The bulk of this is in the semiarid region.

California's rabbit pest is assuming alarming proportions.

The color of a hen appears to be of small importance, but sometimes it is not. A hawk will pick out a white fowl nine times in ten. Next in order is the black chicken, while the brown seems to escape best.

A new departure in the fertilizer trade is the increasing call for high grade fertilizers on the part of market gardeners and truckers.

THE UP TO DATE GIRL

WHAT SHE WEARS WHEN SHE A-CYCLING GOES.

The Deftly Divided Skirt—An Ungraceful Corselet—Brocaded Woolens—A Dainty Dress For a Young Lady—The Short Box Coat Has Come Again.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—I asked a pretty bicycle girl today if the sense of motion while speeding on her wheel was not like flying, and she replied, "Yes, with the added one that you are always expecting to flop." She rode away, leaving me to study up her meaning, and up to now I have not quite made it clear, so I will leave her feelings on the subject and tell what she bought to fly or flop in. The skirt was of cream white Scotch flannel, with a pale blue stripe at two inch intervals. The skirt was a skirt pure and simple and reached midway between the knee and ankle. There were dainty gaiters of

CYCLING SUITS.

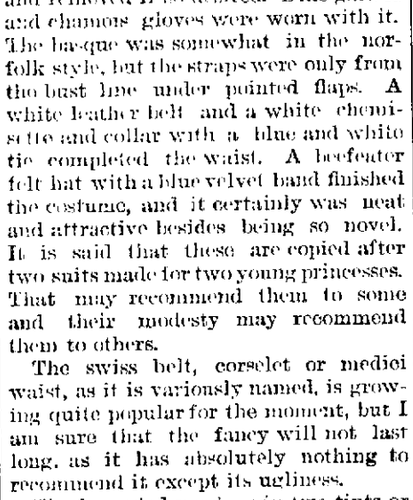
drab cloth. There was a blazer jacket of the same flannel, with two buttons on each side and not intended to close. The sleeves were small gigots, and the revers had a wide, flat collar and were so arranged as to button across the upper part of the chest if necessary. There were a dull blue shirt waist and a very wide bronzed leather belt. A black and white foulard tie was loosely knotted at the neck. And she got a white canvas sailor hat trimmed with black velvet ribbon and two yellow quills. This made a good and serviceable suit for the purpose, all the better because Scotch flannel will wash as well as cotton goods.

There was another novelty in a bicycle suit, and this is not so easy to find as one might imagine when there are so many made and sold. This was of navy blue serge, and the skirt was divided, but that division was so deftly hidden that only the initiated could tell it. The front breadth buttoned closely down the sides for 18 inches. Below that there were tongue straps, which permitted the breadth to be loosened and removed if so desired. Drab gaiters and chamois gloves were worn with it. The basque was somewhat in the norfolk style, but the straps were only from the bust line under pointed flaps. A white leather belt and a white chemisette and collar with a blue and white tie completed the waist. A beefeater felt hat with a blue velvet band finished the costume, and it certainly was neat and attractive besides being so novel. It is said that these are copied after two suits made for two young princesses. That may recommend them to some and their modesty may recommend them to others.

The swiss belt, corselet or medici waist, as it is variously named, is growing quite popular for the moment, but I am sure that the fancy will not last long, as it has absolutely nothing to recommend it except its ugliness.

The brocaded woolens in two tints or colors are very handsome and dressy. They have large patterns, one striking one having a design of grasses in ivory white on a nile green ground. The skirt was plain, the sleeves tight, with much plaited ruffles at the shoulders for caps. These were of ivory silk mull, edged with narrow lace. The whole waist was a blouse of silk mull and lace shirred and puffed over green. The stock was white, with ribbon loops at the sides. This will be for a visiting dress.

For a young lady there was such a dainty dress. It was of mottled taffeta in two shades of pink on a white ground. The skirt was ungarnished. The waist was of white crepon puffed closely. There was a pinafore front to it, cut



EARLY FALL GOWNS.

away under the arms and on the neck, and the edges were all finished with rose plaited ruching. There was a pink satin ribbon sash tied in a bow behind and a pink ribbon stock bow. The sleeves I noticed particularly, as they were flowing at the wrists, the first of the season, and, indeed, for many years.

The short box coat has come again, but fortunately for lovers of the beautiful this is made with a certain amount of ornament, and it is also slashed on the hips and notched at the fronts, and also decorated with fancy, deep collars. It is called Louis XV, also Louis XI, just as the modiste happens to fancy.

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OILING THE SEA.

The Wonderful Effect on Enormous Waves. A Curious Sight.

One of the most curious sights at sea is that of an oil bound ship.

Every up to date ship carries oil tanks, the quantity varying with the size of the vessel. For instance, a steamer of 150 tons burden carries on an average 60 gallons of oil. This oil is the refuse discarded by the oil refining factories and often consists of a mixture of whale oil, petroleum and vegetable oil. It costs about twopence a gallon, and a large sized vessel can be well supplied for 20 shillings.

The oil is stowed in spacious zinc tanks, arranged in the hold of the ship to act as ballast. Each tank contains 50 gallons of oil, and an ingenious mechanical tap arrangement connects the tank with the outside of the vessel.

If a dangerous gale arises and the ship becomes unmanageable and likely to founder, the sluices are opened, and 20 gallons or more of the oil is allowed to escape into the sea.

The effect is instantaneous. However stormy the sea may be, the vessel lies in a gently heaving millpond. There is no further danger of foundering, and the oil moves along with the vessel for some time, often half an hour, after which it breaks up and disperses. The ship must slacken speed a little, and more oil is let out from the tanks. Enormous waves may bear down on the ship, but on approaching the magic oiled circle they seem to melt away and pass harmlessly beneath the vessel.

Sailing vessels are not so often furnished with oil tanks as steamers. It is estimated, however, that over 200 vessels have been saved from shipwreck by means of the oil tanks since they were introduced a few years ago. It is only in cases of absolute peril that the tanks are resorted to.—London Answers.

Delaware's Names.

Delaware has been called the Diamond State, for, though small in size, it formerly was of great political importance. It also enjoys the nickname of the Blue Hen State, this having been bestowed on account of a gentleman named Caldwell, who made the state famous in sporting annals by the quality of his gamecocks, which he always bred from the eggs of a blue hen, believing that this was the best color for the mother of a gamecock.

A Most Unreasonable Man.

The women in a North Atchison family think the head of the family is a regular old crank. He becomes furious when a crowd of women congregate on his porch and keep up a racket until late, and when young men call on his daughters and make no noise at all he does not like it either.—Atchison Globe.

The trade dollar was originally coined for foreign use, particularly in our eastern trade. It was authorized by act of congress, passed Feb. 12, 1873, and its coinage was begun in 1874.

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PITTSBURG, July 2, 1896.

In reply to yours of the 6th ulto., inquiring if the Danziger Magnetic Ring benefited me, would say that I was agreeably surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me. To be frank, I really didn't have much faith when I bought the ring, but am now convinced of its curative qualities and willingly recommend it to all sufferers of that dread ailment, rheumatism. Yours truly,

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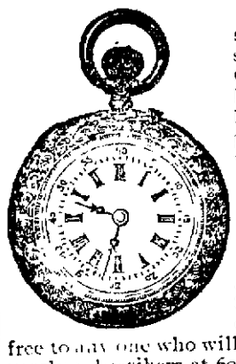

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CLEVELAND, O.

You Can't Do it You Know.

You can't buy a Gold Dollar with a Mexican free coinage Silver Dollar.

You cannot buy one dollar's worth of any product of our republic with a Mexican free coinage silver dollar.

IT TAKES TWO YOU KNOW.

We are not talking politics, but we ARE TALKING BUSINESS. This is the Last Week of

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50 Solid Oak Cane Seat Rockers, at 99c This Week Only.

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SUMS UP FREE SILVER IN MEXICO.

A Statement From the Mexican Minister of Finance on the Effects of Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver In That Country—It Aims at Bimetallism, but In Reality Means Silver Alone—Gold at a Premium of Nearly 200.

Mr. Jose Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, has been interviewed on the effects of free and unlimited coinage of silver in that country, and his statement is one of the most important contributions to the present financial discussion which have yet appeared. The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune in commenting thereon says:

"Minister Limantour is an authority. He is in charge of the finances of a country which is now and has always been on a free-silver basis. Those facts alone would give great value to his utterance upon a question of such vital importance to the American people; but in addition he declared, previous to his statement, that what he said was 'from an absolutely nonpartisan standpoint.' That, then, absolves the distinguished gentleman from any attempt to make political capital for any American party.

"In almost his first sentence he deals a sledgehammer blow at the bimetallism fallacy of Bryan by saying, 'Theoretically, of course, our standard is bimetallic; but, of course, it is really a single silver standard.' He then goes on to say:

"'It is not possible to have a double standard under free coinage. Any gold we have is immediately exported, and I have never seen any gold in circulation in Mexico. Gold is at a premium of nearly 200.'

"Nearly every word of the distinguished Mexican financier, it will be observed, is a direct contradiction of the statements so glibly made by Mr. Bryan. Furthermore, Mr. Limantour's words are based upon a national and a personal experience, while Mr. Bryan's utterances are based upon airy assumptions, spontaneous speculations and fairylike fallacies.

"The minister was asked by our correspondent the question:

"'Is Mexico prosperous on a silver standard?'

"To which he answered:

"'Our prosperity is increasing rapidly, but it is due to a number of causes, and not especially to the silver standard.'

"He was also asked:

"'What is the effect upon wages of the depreciating silver standard?'

"And his reply was:

"'They have not increased perceptibly. The same is true of Japan, where wages are very low. For this reason Japan and Mexico will in a few years be able to compete successfully with England and the United States because of the silver standard and low wages.'

"'What is the ruling rate of wages for agricultural laborers in Mexico?'

"'Twenty-five cents a day.'

There, then, is a word picture of the effects of free silver in Mexico, the country that is held up to us by the advocates of a silver standard as a shining example of all the benefits of such a financial policy.

"It is a word picture painted by the one man of all others most capable of doing justice to the subject, and a study of Minister Limantour's verbal free silver landscape on the part of Mr. Bryan and his followers is most respectfully commended.

"Unintentionally, Minister Limantour has performed a service of inestimable value to this nation. He has revealed the real results of the policy whose adoption is urged by the advocates of dishonest money, and has made the indorsement of a free silver standard by the voters of the United States an impossibility."

A Striking Simile.

Speaking in the house of representatives Aug. 16, 1893, William J. Bryan, defending the right of the mine owners and operators to profit by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, said that the mine owner would profit "just as the horse seller would profit by war which required the purchase of a large number of horses for cavalry service, or just as the undertaker would profit by the decent burial of a pauper at public expense."

This is a remarkable way of saying that the demand for free and unlimited coinage of silver is a war upon the nation, and that the nation's welfare is the pauper for whose burial the silver miner will serve as undertaker.

The poet speaks of one who

* * * could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a trope.

For once Mr. Bryan's simile will be admitted by both his supporters and his opponents to be picturesque, tragic and true.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cheap Money Insures Cheap Labor.

It has been proved scores of times in different countries that cheapening the money by lowering the standard increases the cost of living at least three or four times as fast as it increases the wages of working people. The most pitiful thing about this cheap-money craze at the present time is just this feature of it. Whatever Bryan, Williams and the rest of them may tell the workingman to the contrary, one of the chief reasons why the newspapers and the best class of public men earnestly oppose the free coinage scheme is that they dread more than words can tell to see the destitution and wretchedness that would be sure to come upon that great class of the community least able to look out for itself in panic times in case the monetary standard of all the great industrial and commercial nations of the world were to be exchanged for that of Mexico, Central America, China and India.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

The Bolt From Bryan In Virginia.

Of the 700 Richmond and Henrico men who have signed the anti-Bryan pledge there are some, we believe, who never have voted the Democratic ticket in presidential elections, but the great majority are Democrats.—Richmond Dispatch (Dem.).

WORDS AGAINST SILVER.

A Mine Manager Sets Forth the Folly of Free Coinage.

Henry Knippeberg, manager of the Hecla Consolidated Mining and Smelting company, Glendale, Mon., has written the following letter to a friend:

GLENDALE, Mon., Aug. 11.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Your esteemed favor of the 9th at hand, and contents noted. I am ever ready to give a reason for the faith, and hope that is within me, whether on politics, religion or morals.

The proposition of free and independent, unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial value is 32 to 1, is dishonest, and must result in ruin. To say or claim that by legislative action you can create values is an assertion that history, experience and common sense contradict. If the assertion be true, then the law of supply and demand is a fraud, and our poor world has been for 6,000 years doing business on a false basis.

If this assertion be true, then we have at last found the key that unlocks the door, and henceforth by order of congress, signed by the president of the United States, water shall run uphill; the law of gravitation shall forever be suspended; sowing and reaping is a lie; every man shall reap without sowing; idleness and debauchery shall bring plenty and happiness; repudiation is honorable and integrity is a fraud.

This whole 16 to 1 question is based upon assumption. I do not know of a single nation on earth that claimed we, as a nation, by our action could or can make the commercial value of silver up to $1.29 per ounce. This assumption is patented by the Silver party of the United States. HENRY KNIPPERBERG.

Bishop Newman's Reply to a Populist.

George F. Washburn, Boston, Eastern Member of the National Executive Committee of the People's Party:

DEAR SIR—If you will turn to the New York Sun of July 28 you will read this telegram:

To the New York Sun:

I did not denounce the Populists as anarchists. JOHN P. NEWMAN.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 27.

Had you felt safe to read that patriotic journal, which prefers national honor and commercial honesty to adherence to party, the necessity for your challenge would have been obviated, and is obviated by this denial.

But whether Populists are good American citizens or not is a question too large for you and me to settle by controversy. The American people will decide that next November, when, by a magnificent majority, they will elect two men who stand four-square on a hundred cents in an honest dollar. I should feel badly to have Brother Washburn forsake his church, but he had better do that than pay his pastor 53 cents on a dollar.

I never preached politics, but patriotism and financial honesty is a cardinal virtue of a patriot. I have a great respect for the native-born American, but a good many native-born American citizens fought for the Confederacy, and for the degradation of labor. I am glad in the belief that our noble American farmers are keen enough to escape this silver mania, and who, in the clear, bracing winds of the coming November, will vote for that true American of Ohio, and for that other true American of New Jersey, who will redeem our country's power and glory.

JOHN. P. NEWMAN.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 4.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

FREE SILVER CHRISTIANITY.

Preacher Thompson's Dig at Free Coinage In His Sunday Sermon.

The Rev. Mr. George Thompson, rector of Christ's church at Greenwich, Conn., in preaching to a large congregation recently said he would use silver as an illustration, and at once all present were on the alert to hear. It is against the established policy of the church to preach political sermons, but Mr. Thompson scored a point for honest money without departing from the established rule. He likened the coinage of silver to religious pretension, and said:

"Let us, only by way of illustration, take 25 cents' worth of silver to the United States mint and have it coined into a dollar that might pass in the United States for a dollar, but it wouldn't pass in Canada for a dollar. Just so with religion. People who have 25 cents' worth of Christianity, which they try to pass as five dollars' worth will find that when they get to the great banking house of God it will not be received as a dollar's worth.

A Specimen Populist Creed.

The paper of which Mr. Bryan was editor until recently, the Omaha World-Herald, published, a few days before his retirement, at the head of its editorial columns, as below printed, this piece of advice:

"Every one who has money at his disposal can protect himself against loss through free silver by converting his money into land, houses and merchandise of various kinds. If, besides, he borrows more money and uses it for the purpose, he will make a profit on the transaction at the expense of the man from whom he borrows."

Note especially that last sentence: "If, besides, he borrows more money and uses it for the purpose, he will make a profit on the transaction at the expense of the man from whom he borrows." There's morality for a "cross and crown" campaign! — Louisville Courier Journal (Dem.).

THE ISSUE IN A NUTSHELL.

Major McKinley's Answer to Bryan's Contradictory Pleas.

If free coinage of silver means a 53-cent dollar, then it is not an honest dollar. If free coinage means a 100-cent dollar, equal to a gold dollar, as some of its advocates assert, we will not then have cheap dollars, but dollars just like those we now have, and which will be as hard to get. In this case free coinage will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts.

GEMS FROM M'KINLEY.

He Puts the Issue of the Campaign In a Nutshell.

The people want neither free trade nor free silver. The one will degrade our labor; the other our money. We are opposed—unalterably opposed—to both of them. We have tried the one in a modified form with disastrous results to every American home, and we are strongly opposed to making an experiment with the other.—Speech at Canton, Aug. 22.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

NAVARRE NEWS NOTES.

NAVARRE, Sept. 3.—Jos. H. Thomas has been invited by the programme committee of the Centenary Council of the American Institute of Phrenology to read a paper at the Gall Centenary to take place in New York city the latter part of October. One hundred years ago that great discoverer, Dr. Francis Joseph Gall, commenced his public labors in Vienna, teaching the great truths of nature he had brought to light. The Gall Centenary will be conducted under the New York Society of Phrenology and Anthropology, the Alumni of the American Institute of Phrenology, and the Fowler & Wells Co. Mr. Thomas was graduated in the American Institute of Phrenology in the fall of 1889, being one of eight persons out of fifty-six receiving honors on class day. Stark county should have a phrenological society for the advancement of phrenology in this section of the state. Prof. Thomas will be an active person for this work.

Miss Lydia Thomas and her friend and co-worker, Miss Stella Travers, of the Huron street hospital, of Cleveland, spent a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

R. Thomas, of Alliance, spent Sunday and Monday at the home of his parents, in Navarre.

BEACH CITY NEWS.

BEACH CITY, Sept. 3.—School begins Monday.

An Indian Medicine Co. has pitched camp here and is carrying on a savings bank for the accommodation of those looking for investments for their surplus.

The grading of Main street has greatly improved the appearance of our little city. Such improvements are a commendation to our city fathers.

The picnic at Crystal Springs attracted many Beach City people Saturday.

A number from here went to Cleveland Monday to see and hear Bryan.

The Salvation Army, which has been sojourning at Justus for a time, drew a number of people from this town.

Rev. V. L. Frye has been returned as pastor of the Brethren church for another year.

Dr. C. H. Siegrist made a short visit at Columbus the first of the week.

The Rev. C. A. Boory returned from Pittsburg last week, where he had been visiting for two weeks with his parents.

Mrs. J. M. Ramsey and daughter Ruth visited Mrs. Ramsey's mother at Canal Dover, Wednesday.

S. C. Myers, of North Vernon, Ind., was visiting here Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

CANAL FULTON LETTER

CANAL FULTON, Sept. 3.—The campaign was opened here Tuesday evening by the Democrats, with a speech by Mayor Rice, of Canton, to a fair-sized audience at the opera house. For an hour previous to the appearance of the speaker a street fakir, selling cheap jewelry, held forth in the immediate vicinity of the opera house, and attracted quite a crowd. Whether he was the mayor's advance agent or not we did not learn. Mr. Rice proved to his own satisfaction that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be a panacea for all the ills that the present Democratic administration has entailed; that peace, prosperity and happiness would follow in its wake, and that the present distressing situation would be only a memory. He told his audience that to vote intelligently they "should not read, but just think."

Wednesday morning, as a sort of sequel to the meeting, a remarkable looking gentleman, who, we are informed, is the Democratic candidate for probate judge, told a crowd on the street corner that no silver had been coined in this country since 1878 until after the Chicago convention. As he had been chaperoned by Mayor McCadden we presume he is better informed by this time.

Just as Mayor Rice and his party, chaperoned by ex-Sheriff Krider, drove into town last evening a rope, from which hung a large American flag and a McKinley and Hobart banner, was stretched across the main street of the town, and was loudly cheered by the crowd on the street.

The two telephone stations at this place are today being changed to new locations. The Farmers, hitherto located in Shafer's drug store, is being removed to Fellmeth's restaurant, and the Bell from Oyler's jewelry store to Shafer's drug store.

Miss Edith Elliott, daughter of the Rev. William Elliott, will be married this evening at 8 o'clock to Wesley Houk, a young attorney of this place.

The annual reunion of the Porter clan, who are pretty numerous in this neighborhood, will be held at Luna lake tomorrow.

BUFFALO IN THE LEAD.

Likely to Get Next G. A. R. Encampment. Naval Veterans' Parade.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 2.—Buffalo is in the lead for the G. A. R. encampment of 1897 and is likely to capture it. Denver is the other aspirant.

The parade of the naval veterans, the ex-prisoners of war and the Sons of Veterans, all escorted by the Third battalion of regulars from Fort Snelling, was a short one, but novel in some of the features introduced by the naval veterans and a decidedly popular one, although generally considered as simply a foretaste to the big parade of today. The streets were lined with people, who gave hearty greeting to the marching old soldiers and cheered their sons and their army successors, the character of the parade allowing a comparison not at any other time possible.

Last night the grand reception of the ladies in honor of Commander-in-Chief Walker were given along Summit avenue.

Desperate Battle Due to Liquor.

SERGENT, Ky., Sept. 2.—Reliable information has just been received here from a remote section in Magoffin county, west of Sailyersville, of a terrible hand-to-hand battle between two desperate factions, in which four men were killed outright and two others seriously, if not fatally, wounded. It is said to be the result of a "mountain dew" spree and a game of cards on the roadside.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The overwhelming Republican majority in Vermont, easier money rates and a brighter outlook all around caused the stock market to open from ⅛ to 2 points higher than it closed yesterday. The report that Gould is buying Western Union is not true, though it is said by good authority that the report that they had consolidated with the Bell Telephone was true. All of the market is very strong except Manhattan, which opened at 82, sold down to 79⅝ in first hour and a half. The market was very strong all day and advanced from ⅛ to 3 points. The figures below show the strength of the market and the good of Republican victories like the one in Vermont.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Wheat opened a shade firmer but with very light trades. The receipts were 207,000 and the shipments 10,000 bushels. The receipts at Minneapolis were 154 cars, and at Duluth 191 cars. These are low on account of an accident on the Great Northern. The belief in the pit is that Cudahy's line of wheat was sold out today and that Phillips was also a seller. There will be no session of the Chicago board of trade on Monday, September 7, Labor Day.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	opening	high	low	close
American sugar	109⅞	112⅛	109⅝	112⅛
Canada Southern	45	45⅞	45	45⅞
C. B. & Q.	62⅝	64	62¾	63⅝
Chicago gas	55¼	58	55¼	57⅛
General electric	24	25⅛	24	25⅛
Lake Shore	142	144⅞	142	144½
Louisville & Nashville	40¾	40¾	39½	40½
Manhattan	82	82	79⅝	81
Northwest	96½	97⅜	96⅜	97
Western Union	78½	79⅝	78¼	79
St Paul	66⅞	68⅜	66⅞	68⅛

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, easy, $2.60@$3 67½; cattle, steady; beeves, $3 50@$5.00; sheep, steady.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	63¼	63⅜	62⅛	62⅜
Sept.	56⅞	56	55	55⅝
Dec.	58¾	58⅞	5,⅛	58
Oats.				
Dec.	16¾	16¾	16⅛	18¾
May	18⅞	19	18⅝	18¾
Corn.				
Dec.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅜	21⅛
May	24¾	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
Pork				
Jan.	6 87	6 92	6 82	6 82
Lard.				
Dec.	3 52	3 52	3 52	3 52
Jan.	3 75	3 77	3 72	3 75

" Corn 20¼.
" Oats 15½.
" Pork 6 67
" Lard 3 32.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2. — [By Associated Press]—Wheat 61¾.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 3, 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½ 14
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 60
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	40-50
Apples, new	20-25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-25 apiece
Dried Pesones, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	5 6
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Wayne County Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 15, 16, 17 and 18, low round trip tickets will be sold to Wooster from Mansfield, Canton and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines for the Wayne county fair; return coupons valid Sept. 19th, inclusive.

Queen & Crescent Route. Half Rate South.

One way and half rate tickets South at half rate via Cincinnati and the Q. & C. on vestibuled limited trains. Tickets on sale 1st and 3rd Tuesdays each month. Ask your ticket agent or write to passenger agent.

Ohio State Fair and Industrial Exposition at Columbus, O.

For the above occasion the W. & L. E. railway will sell low round trip excursion tickets on August 31, Sept. 1st to 4th, inclusive, with limit for return passage Sept. 5th.

Now is the time to subscribe.

"Judgment!!"

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 old red, 69@70c; No. 2 red, 68@68c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 29@30c; No. 2 shelled, 27½@28c; high mixed shelled, 27@27½c; mixed ear, 26@26c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23@23½; No. 2 do, 25@25½c; extra No. 3 white, 24½@25c; light mixed, 23@24c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50; mixed clover, old, $9.00@9.50; packing, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.00@8.50; wagon hay, $15.00@16.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20½@21c; do creamery, 19@20c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 16@17c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@9c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 8¼@8½c; new Ohios, full cream, 7½@7½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 7½@8c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11c; Swiss in squre blocks, 12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14½@15c; seconds, 12@13c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 6@6½c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@55c; spring chickens, 30@40c per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 12½@13½c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.

CATTLE—Receipts, 90 cars on Monday; market ruled active on good grades, and slow on the common grades. Supply today light and market steady. We quote prices: Prime, $4.50@4.65; good, $4.25@4.35; tidy, $4.05@4.15; good butchers, $3.90@4.10; fair, $3.50@3.90; common, $3.00@3.50; rough fat, $3.10@3.70; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; bologna cows, per head, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday; market ruled steady at 5c decline from last of the week. Today's receipts light; demand only fair. Sales were as follows: Prime light, $3.55@3.60; best mediums, $3.50@3.55; common to fair Yorkers, $3.45@3.50; heavy, $3.15@3.25; roughs, $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair; 18 cars on sale; market steady on sheep, lower on lambs and calves. Receipts today 5 cars; market slow for sheep. We quote. Prime, $3.65@3.75; good, $3.40@3.60; fair, $3.00@3.25; common, $2.00@2.75; culls, 50c@$1 00. Lambs—Choice, $4.50@4.57; common to good lambs, $3.00@4.25; veal calves, $5.00@5.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.

HOGS—Market active at $2.60@3.50. Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 700 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at 2.25@4.25. Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 700 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady at $1.50@3.40. Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 600 head. Lambs—Market dull and lower at $2.25@4.75.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

WHEAT—Spot market weaker; No. 1 hard, 67¾c.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 27½c.

OATS—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 20c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers, 10@11c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 7½@10½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 6½@9¼c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull and lower; lambs dull and lower. Sheep, $2.50@3.95. Lambs, $3.75@5.00.

HOGS—[illegible]

The members of the Cross Roads church will offer their chapel organ for sale on Saturday, Sept. 19th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Any one wishing to examine the instrument can do so prior to or on the day of the sale. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

A Great Book Free.

Over 680,000 copies of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser have been sold at the regular price, $1.50. The profits on this sale have been used in printing a new edition of 500,000 copies, bound in strong paper covers, which is to be given away absolutely free. A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

In cases of burns, scalds, or any of the other accidental pains likely to come to the human body, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil gives almost instant relief.

A Household Necessity.

No family should be without Foley's Colic and Diarrhœa Cure, for all bowel complaints. J. M. Schukers.

VETERANS TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Anniversary of the Great Battle Sept. 19th to 20th to be Properly Observed.

The Queen & Crescent Route has made a rate Sept. 17th and 18th, $7.25 round trip, from Cincinnati to Chattanooga and return. Good until Sept. 21st. Greatest scenery and historic interest in the whole country. Write for particulars and printed matter.

Youngstown Fair Excursions.

September 2d-4th, low round trip tickets will be sold to Youngstown, O., from Pittsburg, New Castle, Massillon, Ashtabula and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for the fair; return coupons valid September 5th, inclusive.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at druggists.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

Legal Notice.

Morris Ruperd whose residence is unknown, will hereby take notice that on February 27, 1896, Florence T. Ruperd filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, asking for a divorce from the said Morris Ruperd and the custody of her minor child together with alimony. The causes set out for said divorce are gross neglect of duty and other reasons in said petition set forth.

Said cause will be for hearing on October 10 or as soon thereafter as it can be heard.

FLORENCE T. RUPERD.

James J. Grant, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

Chas. A. Fritz, vs. Frank Joseph Schaeffer et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, September 12, '96,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 1743 in Susanna Fisher's Addition to the City of Massillon, Ohio.

Appraised at $230.00.

Terms—Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Pease, Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

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